1 OCT. 1926

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

For the Year 1924-25

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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1. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1924-25 was on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was a few inches below, and in the remaining districts of the Division a few inches above the average of the last five years as shown in the following table :—

Name of District.	Rainfall in 1924-25.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	25	97	26	25
Kaira	29	89	27	..
Panch Mahals	34	35	33	98
Broach	29	77	27	38
Surat	48	1	55	8
Thana	81	8	84	3

The monsoon set in in the middle of June and sowing operations were commenced. There was general rainfall in the second and fourth week of July and it was very beneficial to the crops. Rain in August and September was seasonable and sufficient and materially helped the transplantation of rice. There was practically no rain in October and the season ended sooner than usual. In Thana rain was below the average, but it being well distributed throughout the district the yield of rice, which is the staple food of the district, was not less than 11 annas. The average outturn of crops in the Gujarat districts varied from 7 to 11 annas. In Broach cotton yielded a 12-anna crop and agriculturists made good profits.

During the third week of January there was excessive cold and the minimum temperature then recorded was as shown in the margin. No appreciable damage was, however, done.

Ahmedabad ..	44	degrees Fahrenheit.
Kaira ..	48	,, ,,
Panch Mahals ..	44	,, ,,
Broach ..	52	,, ,,
Surat ..	46	,, ,,

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts except in the Bhal villages of Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas of the Ahmedabad district. Scarcity of water was felt during summer in parts of the Panch Mahals district and the people, as usual, met the situation by digging kachha wells.

To improve the water supply of the Bhal tract villages of Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas Government sanctioned a special tank excavation grant of Rs. 50,000 under Government telegram No. 2499-A-24 dated 19th March 1925. In all 21 tanks (13 in Dhandhuka and 8 in Dholka) were taken up for excavation. The work was started in April but four tanks in Dholka and an equal number in Dhandhuka remained incomplete. They will be taken up again in January next when some more tanks will also be taken up. The total amount spent during the year out of the special grant referred to above was as under :—

	Rs.
On excavation	29,112
Cost of establishment ..	1,296
	30,408

In Thana the supply of water was sufficient except in villages in the hilly tracts where scarcity of drinking water was felt in the hot weather. The usual grant of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2429 dated 17th April 1924, for the improvement of village water supply was supplemented by a special grant of Rs. 60,000 under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 812/24 dated 16th April 1924. After allotting Rs. 1,500 to the Bombay Suburban district the balance was distributed among the districts of this Division as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	18,000
Kaira	33,000
Panch Mahals	15,000
Broach	14,000
Surat	3,000
Thana	7,500
	90,500

The total expenditure, including the Government grants, incurred by the District Local Board during 1924-25 on the improvement of village water supply was as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	56,756
Kaira	71,614
Panch Mahals	17,441
Broach	30,850
Surat	10,584
Thana	18,795

Boring by large machines has been most successful in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad district, which is naturally suited to this form of water supply. New borings were started at Dhandhuka and Utelia in the Bhal Tract and are still in progress.

Cattle and Fodder.—Fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the Division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division and carried off 3,165 animals. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of inoculated cattle during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	.. ..	9,256
Do. died	.. .. ..	3,165
Do. inoculated	.. ..	6,132
Do. died out of those inoculated	..	39

Public Health.—The public health was generally good, except for small-pox which appeared in the districts of Kaira, Broach and Surat, and plague and cholera, which visited the Thana district. The mortality from these diseases was as shown below :—

Name of District.	Mortality from		
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.
Kaira	9	....	....
Broach	195	....	....
Surat	74	....	....
Thana	....	12	166

Central Division

The monsoon commenced towards the middle of June in the districts of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Nasik and in some of the talukas of East Khandesh, Poona, Sātara and Sholapur Districts. The rainfall was however insufficient for the sowing of kharif in parts of East Khandesh, Satara and Poona Districts. The rain in July was general and sufficient throughout the Division except in the Poona and Satara Districts and at the end of the month sowing operations had been completed generally and the seedlings were thriving. The rain in August also was sufficient in all districts except some parts of Sholapur and Poona. In September and in the early part of October there was fairly general rain all over the Division, but none in the month of November except in the Nasik District with the result that in some parts of the Division the rabi crops suffered. There was a partial failure in the Satara and Poona Districts; elsewhere the season was on the whole a good one.

Towards the end of January and beginning of February cold winds had a damaging effect on the crops in some districts. In West Khandesh the annewari of wheat in certain areas in the Tapti Valley was reduced

from about 14 to 12 annas. In East Khandesh the annewari of crops in a few villages of the Yawal and Chopda Talukas was reduced by one and three annas respectively below the normal.

In Nasik the crops which suffered were grapes, brinjals, lucerne, chillies, bagait wheat and gram. In Ahmednagar there was damage to the crops by frost in Rahuri and Akola Talukas, where remissions amounting to Rs. 713 and 66 were granted.

2. The conditions in the different districts are detailed below :—

Ahmednagar.—The rains in June and July were sufficient to enable agriculturists to undertake kharif sowings in all parts except in Rahuri, Shrigonda and Kopargaon Talukas where there was no kharif sowing. The outturn of kharif crops was good except in Newasa, Karjat and Nagar Talukas where it was poor owing to a continued break in August and in the first half of September.

The rainfall in September was general and sufficient for rabi sowing. But this was followed by a break in October and November and the rabi outturn was not as good as expected. The cotton crop was generally good. The season was generally better than that of the previous year. In six villages only the annewari was less than 6 annas and there was no village where the crops were 4 annas or less; no difficulty was experienced in recovering the amounts put down for collection.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon opened towards the middle of June, but the rainfall was not sufficient in all talukas. The rainfall in July though in defect of the average was just enough for completion of sowing operations. The rain in August was up to the requirements of the crops and they progressed well. There was good rain in the month of September and rabi sowings were commenced. The rain in this month as well as in October was rather in excess of the average. There was no rain in November. The condition of rabi crops however remained good. The anna valuation of both kharif and rabi crops ranged from 9 to 12 annas.

West Khandesh.—There was sufficient rain for kharif sowings in the latter half of June all over the district except in the Sindkheda Taluka where it was meagre. In July the situation seemed threatening at first but it was saved by the rain that fell from 20th to the close of the month. More rain was however needed, especially in the Nandurbar, Sakri, Sindkheda and Shahada talukas. The rain in the first week of August though not heavy was general; it was erratic in the second week and opportune and sufficient in the third and fourth weeks. The rains in September and October were general and regular and kept the crops in good condition except in the Sindkheda taluka where more rain was required. November passed without any rain. The rainfall between 9th and 15th December was beneficial to standing crops. The season was on the whole favourable except in the Sindkheda Taluka where the rainfall was badly distributed.

Nasik.—The rainfall was insufficient in the months of June and July except in the hilly parts of the district and this fact retarded sowing

operations to a certain extent, but the rain in August and especially that in September saved the situation and rabi was extensively sown even in kharif lands. There was sufficient moisture for rabi sowing and crops germinated well, and were at one time very promising, but there was no rain afterwards and the general out-turn was less than normal. The combined annewari was consequently 6 to 12 annas except in some villages of Yeola Taluka where it was 5 annas.

Poona.—The rainfall in June was sufficient for sowing operations in the hilly portions of the District, whereas in the Deshi parts it was partial and insufficient. The rain in July and August was also scanty. The result was that kharif crops in the eastern part of Haveli suffered much, and were more or less a failure in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and in the Dhond Peta. In September there was sufficient rainfall all over the District for the sowing of rabi and at one time the situation looked very hopeful for rabi crops, but the subsequent rains failed and the rabi out-turn on the whole proved poor.

Satara.—The rain was deficient and not well distributed in the month of June especially in some parts of northern and eastern divisions where the kharif sowing was consequently delayed. There was however sufficient rain in the month of July and sowing operations were completed everywhere except in Man, the eastern and southern parts of Khatav and the eastern part of Khandala.

The break in the first fortnight of August was beneficial to the crops in the west, but harmful in other parts, especially in Tasgaon where young kharif crops began to wither. The rain in the second fortnight was sufficient and well-distributed everywhere including the Man Taluka and the parts of Khatav and Khandala Mahal mentioned above. The agriculturists then commenced rabi sowing in Man Taluka as no kharif crop had been sown there. The rain in September was sufficient and opportune for kharif crops as well as for rabi sowing. Owing to timely rain in October the rabi crops were in good condition. There was however no rain in November and December, and the rabi crop suffered much in various parts of the District. The out-turn of rabi was on the whole less than that of kharif owing to the failure of the late rains; however the agricultural situation was fairly good except in the Man and Khatav Talukas and the eastern part of Khandala Mahal where both crops failed.

Sholapur.—The early rains were sufficient for kharif sowing but kharif crops failed in some Talukas for want of rain in August. There was general and sufficient rain in September for rabi sowings throughout the district. Owing to the holding off of rains during October and November, it was feared that the rabi crops would fail, but the unexpected rains in December helped the rabi crops and the situation was saved. The anna valuation of crops generally ranged between 6 and 12 annas and there were only 41 villages where the annewari was between 4 to 6, and 37 below 4 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was fairly good except for the fact that rinder-pest and foot and mouth diseases prevailed for a time. The following are the figures of attacks and deaths :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	4,172	1,558
East Khandesh	5,021	2,550
West Khandesh	4,859	1,996
Nasik	9,404	4,327
Poona	4,896	637
Satara	1,358	375
Sholapur	3,461	835

The supply of fodder was sufficient. At Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District kadbi could be had at Rs. 7 to 8 per 100 bundles and grass at Rs. 7 per 1,000 bundles in May and June. In the Poona District there was a fall in the price of kadbi due to a fairly good yield of the Jowari crop in the district. In Satara City prices of kadbi ranged between Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 per 100 sheaves.

Water Supply.—There was no complaint of the shortage of drinking water except in parts of the Bhusaval and Jamner Talukas and in Jalgaon City in the East Khandesh district, in the Satpuras and Nandurbar taluka of the West Khandesh District, in some villages in the Javli taluka of the Satara District and in the Dhond Peta of the Poona District. The water supply was inadequate in the beginning in the eastern and sourthern parts of the Satara District and in the Medha and Kedamb valleys of the Javli Taluka, but it improved with the later rains. The inadequacy of the supply of water was felt in the hot weather in some parts and 'hels' were dug to supplement the wells, and as usual grants were given by Government for improvement of water supply where necessary and supplemented by contributions by the District Local Board.

Public Health.—Plague, cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts and the mortality under each head was as shown below :—

	Plague.	Small-pox.	Cholera.
Ahmednagar	206	77	363
East Khandesh	2,080	304	1,256
West Khandesh	30	143	182
Nasik	4	183	560
Poona	24	94	144
Satara	1,672	157	398
Sholapur	971	675	389

Inoculation was resorted to in the West Khandesh and Satara districts —particularly in the towns of Wai and Karad where 3,776 and 5,011 persons were inoculated. On the whole public health was fairly good.

Southern Division

Good pre-monsoon showers fell in Belgaum and Mallad tract of Dharwar and facilitated the preparation of lands for kharif sowing. Rains of June and July were well distributed over the whole of the Division and favoured kharif sowing except in parts of Kanara where heavy rains retarded sowing of paddy. There was serious damage in Honawar and Kumta and relief was granted in deserving cases from Government grants supplemented by popular contributions. August and September rains were general. There was no rain in October. Crops fared well till the middle of November when the deficiency of rain was felt above ghats. Failure of rains and unfavourable eastern winds in the succeeding months marred the prospects in the above-ghat districts, especially in Dharwar and Bijapur where cotton had been sown extensively. The crops in Konkan were good.

Phenomenal tides in June damaged embanked lands in Kolaba.

Supply of fodder and drinking water was adequate. Plague, small-pox and cholera prevailed in all the three above-ghat districts and cattle disease all over the Division.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total rainfall for the season was 60 inches being 15 inches less than in the previous year. Nevertheless there was a full normal crop of rice, grass and garden products and there was no deficiency of water supply.

Cattle and Fodder.—The fodder supply was sufficient. There were 27 attacks and 20 deaths from rinder-pest. No inoculation was performed as the disease soon disappeared. The increase in the number of milch cattle has continued in consequence of the demand for milk in Bombay. The number has further increased, because many buffalo owners of Bombay have come to settle in Salsette on account of cheaper land and fodder.

Public Health.—The public health was good. Sporadic cases of plague and small-pox occurred, but there was no epidemic of any kind.

Those parts of the district where suburban development has proceeded, are generally considered more healthy than Bombay. Malaria is getting less virulent in those areas where development is in progress. The real malarial parts are thinly inhabited by jungle tribes who still consider liquor a better antidote than quinine, although quinine is distributed to the poor villagers. It is hoped that reorganisation and extension of Local Self Government in Salsette which is under consideration will result in this problem being properly tackled, although malaria will not permanently disappear from Salsette without underground drainage.

The chief need of the suburban areas is the reservation of sufficient spaces and play grounds to develop the taste for open air exercise which is lacking in the case of most of the Indian communities.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

The statement appended gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc.

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, on 1st August 1924.		Current consolidated demand of the year 1924-25.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
		12,089			
		*35,784			
Ahmedabad ..	7,47,532	47,873	22,01,695	29,97,100	3,20,947
Kaira ..	8,02,796	....	24,44,577	33,07,373	2,30,627
Panch Mahals ..	970	377	4,72,521	4,73,868	374
Broach ..	† 6,02,714	....	23,18,454	29,21,168	48,252
Surat ..	9,151	‡ 20	26,44,608	26,53,779	4,781
Thana ..	....	2,977	16,24,763	16,27,740	274
Total ..	22,23,163	51,247	1,17,06,618	1,39,81,028	6,05,255

Name of District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year demand.	Of previous year's demand.
	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad ..	38,161	26,34,012	54,616	3,462	518
Kaira ..	34,055	30,39,386	6,964	2,318	987
Panch Mahals ..	2,986	4,70,486	6,046	6	16
Broach ..	8,984	28,03,851	11,158	81	....
Surat ..	20,000	26,19,091	2,343	....	7
Thana ..	2,402	16,13,626	5,624	11,131	217
Total ..	1,16,578	1,32,40,452	86,751	16,998	1,745

* Rs. 35,784 on account of Local Fund cess on assessment of Talukdari lands for 1923-24 were ordered to be recovered in 1924-25 (*vide* G. R. No. 9752 dated 3rd April 1924).

† Rs. 103 on account of over collections in previous year have been adjusted against the authorized arrears of 1923-24.

‡ Rs. 13 were shown by mistake as unauthorized arrears of 1923-24 in last year's return. The correct figure is now shown.

Central Division

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total Consolidated demand.
	Authorized.	Unauthorised.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	17,06,257	5,088	23,66,606	41,67,951
East Khandesh	....	....	40,34,770	40,34,770
West Khandesh ..	86,029	323	23,91,881	24,79,133
Nasik	5,19,142	....	21,39,495	26,58,637
Poona	8,80,557	16,616	18,09,618	27,06,791
Satara	9,24,971	763	23,76,081	33,01,815
Sholapur	4,04,108	22	16,41,386	20,45,606
Total ..	46,12,054	22,812	1,67,59,837	2,13,94,703

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorized balances.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	6,50,254	4,83,049	30,33,956	692
East Khandesh	....	31,208	40,03,230	272
West Khandesh ..	29,990	4,751	24,44,388	4
Nasik	3,06,602	14,595	23,37,380	....
Poona	7,43,073	3,79,158	15,76,365	7,295
Satara	5,90,437	1,31,555	25,79,823	....
Sholapur	2,80,702	1,26,007	16,38,697	200
Total ..	26,02,018	11,70,383	1,76,13,839	8,463

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Southern Division

The subjoined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	4,01,967	1,183*	22,48,972	26,52,122
Bijapur	13,59,603	5,949	17,44,951	31,10,503
Dharwar	6,01,607	27	32,08,246	30,29,880
Kanara	3,907	....	10,85,229	10,89,136
Kolaba	35,521†	52	10,25,410	10,60,983
Ratnagiri	15,449	....	9,02,251	9,77,700
Total ..	24,78,054	7,211	1,09,35,059	1,34,20,324

District.	Suspension.	Remission.	Collection.	Unauthorised balances.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,72,488	5,180	24,73,285	1,169
Bijapur	10,41,342	21,625	20,43,299	4,237
Dharwar	2,05,406	2,327	37,21,870	182
Kanara	1,949	10,431	10,76,756	....
Kolaba	1,350	23,619	10,35,858	147 since recovered.
Ratnagiri	17,497	4,116	9,56,087	....
Total ..	14,40,131	67,298	1,19,07,161	5,734

* The difference of Re. 1 in column 3 against Belgaum is due to an error detected by the Collector after the close and submission of taluka accounts to the Commissioner.

† Rs. 35,521 in column 2 against Kolaba consists of last year's suspension of Rs. 746 *plus* arrears of Rs. 34,775 due to Igatpuri concession rules in Panvel and Karjat talukas having been erroneously followed instead of Bhivandi concessions (*vide* Commissioner's No. S. R. V.-28 of 7th July 1924 addressed to Government, R.D.)

The Jamabandi was completed within the appointed time in all talukas except Dharwar (in Dharwar) and Dandeli, Kulgi, Virnoli and Kirvatti forest mahals (Kanara) where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division

The jamabandi or audit of the last year's account was made by the Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

There is an arrear of Rs. 4,403-8-0. The talatis were during the collection time busy with the compilation of material for the revision settlement. There are also peculiar difficulties of collection in this district, owing to the residence of occupants in Bombay and frequent sales of small areas of land.

The following summary gives a comparison of the revenue collections, etc., with those of the previous year.

Item No.	Particulars.	Curent year, i.e., 1924-25.	Past year 1923-24.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Gross fixed revenue App. No I column 3	1,97,500	1,95,280	2,220	....
(2)	*Deduct* columns 4 to 7 ..	80,952	81,454	....	—502
(3)	Remaining net Government Revenue	1,16,549	1,13,826	2,723	....
	(*a*) Agricultural columns 8 and 9	76,376	77,898	....	—1,522
	(*b*) Non-agricultural column10	40,172	35,928	4,244	....
(4)	*Add* Miscellaneous Land Revenue column 11 ..	47,279	21,236	26,043	....
(5)	Local Fund column 12 ..	14,330	13,030	1,300	....
		1,78,157	1,48,092	30,065	....
(6)	*Deduct* collection in the past years column 13 ..	3,106	4,080	....	—974
(7)	Demand for the current year..	1,75,051	1,44,012	31,039	....
(8)	Total demand with past arrear column 21	1,86,504	1,55,612	30,890	....
(9)	*Deduct* suspension and remissions columns 22 and 23 ..	21,440	11,481	9,959	....
(10)	Revenue for collection column 24	1,65,062	1,44,131	20,931	....
(11)	*Deduct* collections column 24..	1,60,657	1,44,122	16,535	....
(12)	Arrears unauthorised column 26	4,404	9	4,395	....

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 47,681 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 29,339
Kaira	+ 11,208
Panch Mahals	+ 263
Broach	+ 842
Surat	+ 951
Thana	+ 5,078
	47,681

The increase in Ahmedabad is due to increase in assessments at the Second Revision Settlement of the Talukdari villages in Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas of the district; this was not taken into account last year though it ought to have been. The increase in Kaira is mainly due to the fact that in the accounts of the Thasra Taluka the jama paid by the Talukdar of Janod was wrongly shown last year instead of the assessment of the village. The increase in other districts is due to the fixing of assessment on unassessed land given out for cultivation and to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural uses.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,72,95,889) shows a net increase of Rs. 1,16,134 which is contributed by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 98,938
East Khandesh	+ 3,978
West Khandesh	+ 3,763
Nasik	+ 1,654
Poona	+ 3,647
Satara	+ 2,906
Sholapur	+ 1,248
Total ..	1,16,134

The increase in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Satara districts was mainly due to the revised assessments introduced in the second revision survey settlement in Government and inam villages in certain talukas of those districts. The increase in Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts was chiefly confined to revenue from non-agricultural assessment. Forest and other lands were granted for cultivation in the districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur and this also contributed to the increase of gross revenue in those districts.

Southern Division

The gross fixed land revenue Rs. 1,17,01,687 shows a net increase of Rs. 6,512 as follows :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	60
Bijapur	490
Dharwar	2,871
Kanara	1,927
Kolaba	804
Ratnagiri	360
Total ..	6,512

The increase in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment; in Bijapur to the revision of building

assessment; in Kanara partly to the levy of non-agricultural a sessment and partly to assessment on disforested land, and in Ratnagiri to unassessed waste land being assessed and given out for cultivation.

Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 2,220 which is due to increase in non-agricultural assessment levied on building plots.

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 5,348 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 4,493
Kaira	— 239
Panch Mahals	— 4
Broach	— 329
Surat	— 249
Thana	— 34
Net ..	— 5,348

The decrease in Ahmedabad is mainly due to the transfer of inam lands in the village of Dholera in Dhandhuka taluka from the head "Alienated" to the head "Free or Specially reduced" consequent on the decision in Dholera suit (G.R., L.D., No. 1439 dated 23rd July 1923) and partly to forfeiture of inam land. The decrease in Kaira was due to the acquisition of personal inam lands and that in Broach to the resumption of the excess service lands of inferior village servants. In Surat a fall in the miscellaneous land revenue of a sharakati village and the resumption of the excess service lands of inferior village servants account for the decrease. The small drop in the Panch Mahals and Thana calls for no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 9,478. The figures for the different districts are :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 12,218
East Khandesh	+ 937
West Khandesh	+ 2,542
Nasik	+ 2,852
Poona	— 1,283
Satara	— 3,528
Sholapur	— 4,260
	+ 9,478

The increase was considerable only in the district of Ahmednagar where it was mainly due to the increase in assessment on account of the introduction of the revised settlement in the Kopargaon taluka and in certain dumala villages of Shrigonda and Newasa talukas. In the Nasik district it was due to the introduction of revision settlement in dumala villages. The decrease in the Poona district was due to the levy of enhanced judi on certain Patil Inam lands and to some inam lands being submerged in the Mulshi lake of the Tata Power Co.

Resumption of shetsanadi lands and of a few other inam lands was responsible for the decrease in the Sholapur district.

In the Satara district the decrease was due to some inam lands being made khalsa.

Southern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 352 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 118
Bijapur	— 34
Dharwar	+ 513
Kanara	No change.
Kolaba	— 894
Ratnagiri	— 55
	— 352

The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar is mainly due to rectification of errors in the accounts and the decrease in Kolaba to the abolition of the Isafat tenure. The small decrease in Bijapur and Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease is due to acquisition of alienated land for development purposes.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 42,704 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 16,061
Kaira	+ 11,741
Panch Mahals	+ 2,409
Broach	+ 5,409
Surat	+ 2,054
Thana	+ 5,030
Net ..	+ 42,704

The increase was mostly due to giving out unoccupied land for cultivation and in Surat and Thana to increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division

There was a net increase in fixed revenue of Rs. 1,11,406 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 85,192
East Khandesh	+ 3,934
West Khandesh	+ 5,954
Nasik	— 615
Poona	+ 4,879
Satara	+ 6,282
Sholapur	+ 5,780
	+ 1,11,406

The causes of increase are the same as those given under paragraph 3 above. Nasik shows a slight decrease which was mainly due to the increase in the difference between the assessment and judi in dumala villages on account of the introduction of revision settlements.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 12,876 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 506
Bijapur	+ 896
Dharwar	+ 5,443
Kanara	+ 3,514
Kolaba	+ 1,879
Ratnagiri	+ 638
Total ..	+ 12,876

The increase in Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri is due to unassessed waste land given out for cultivation; in Bijapur and Dharwar partly to inam lands made khalsa and partly to waste lands given out for cultivation; and in Kolaba partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and partly to the abolition of the Isafat tenure.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease in column 8 is due to the acquisition of occupied land for development purposes.

The increase in column 10 is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on building plots.

5A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

(Column 10 of Appendix I)

Southern Division

The total non-agricultural assessment derived was Rs. 45,247 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	2,948
Bijapur	10,863
Dharwar	15,032
Kanara	2,325
Kolaba	13,008
Ratnagiri	1,071
Total ..	45,247

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,87,795 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 1,44,633
Kaira	+ 20,199
Panch Mahals	+ 33,591
Broach	— 27,004
Surat	+ 8,807
Thana	+ 7,569
Net ..	+ 1,87,795

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to the sale of occupancy rights of lands which had previously been cultivated under yearly leases in Modasa, Prantij and Dholka talukas and to realizations from the sale of babul trees in the South Daskroi taluka. The increase in other districts was mainly due to larger realizations from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights of land. The decrease in Broach followed lower bids for Bet lands than in the preceding year.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,770. The districts of East Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur showed a decrease whereas in the

remaining districts there was an increase. The figures for the different districts are :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 24,964
East Khandesh	— 35,745
West Khandesh	+ 45,191
Nasik	— 58,949
Poona	+ 27,243
Satara	+ 7,440
Sholapur	— 14,914
	— 4,770

The decrease was chiefly due to the following causes :—

(1) A fall in the sale-proceeds of gaonthan plots and land for cultivation in the East Khandesh district.

(2) A fall in the amount of fine under sections 61 and 66, Land Revenue Code, and of the sale-proceeds of occupancy rights and grass in the Nasik district.

(3) Smaller realizations on account of conversion of cantonment tenure into an ordinary tenure in the Sholapur district.

The increase was due to greater revenue under the following heads :—

(1) Sale-proceeds of Tarwad, recovery of arrears of non-agricultural assessment, ¼ fine and rent from Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar District.

(2) Grazing fees in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts.

(3) Penalty under section 135F of the Land Revenue Code and levy of fines under section 66, Land Revenue Code, in the Poona district.

(4) Revovery of arrears of scale judi in the Ahmednagar and Satara districts.

(5) Sale-proceeds of the occupancy rights of Government land in Ahmednagar, Satara and West Khandesh districts.

(6) Recovery of the arrears of assessment in respect of the Chikurda-Deshmukhi watan which lapsed to Government in 1923.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 43,806 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	49,325
Bijapur	— 39,235
Dharwar	58,410
Kanara	— 13,539
Kolaba	— 9,435
Ratnagiri	— 1,720
Total ..	43,806

The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar is due to levy of occupancy price on lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kanara, Bijapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

Bombay Suburban Division

The large increase of Rs. 26,043 is due partly to the recovery of past authorised arrears of land revenue, but mainly to revenue from non-agricultural assessment on short term leases. This item of revenue tends to go up as people have a tendency of allowing huts and sheds to be erected unauthorisedly in agricultural lands with the object of getting rent.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 1,16,578 as against Rs. 16,61,263 during the previous year. The details are as under :—

Class (a)	Rs.
(1) Remissions on account of revision settlements or the suspension of settlements ..	19,280
(2) Remissions of jama of the Dholera estate in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District	3,877
(3) Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bawaliari in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of Custom dues under Act XIX of 1844 (*vide* G.R. No. 2896 dated 16th July 1869)	931
(4) Remissions on account of water logging in the Surat District (G.R. No. 3044 dated 6th May 1902) ..	24,904
(5) Adjustment made against Jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation granted to them (G.R. No. 9307 dated 8th October 1912) ..	1,200
Total ..	50,192

Class (b)

Name of the District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Total.
Ahmedabad	12,378	....	....	12,378
Kaira	11,410	14,016	7,928	33,354
Panch Mahals	....	....	....	....
Broach	....	....	....	....
Surat	....	1,373	951	2,324
Thana	....	....	405	405
Total for the Division ..	23,788	15,389	9,284	48,461

Class (c)

		Rs.
(1) Written off as irrecoverable—		
Ahmedabad		....
Kaira		32
Panch Mahals		....
Broach		....
Surat		....
Thana		1,096
	Total ..	1,128
(2) Remitted arrears on forfeited lands		2,574
(3) Remissions on account of water logging ..		7,150
(4) Reduction of assessment on account of diluvion ..		2,739
(5) Demand cancelled		3,215
(6) Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for Railways, etc.		796
(7) Miscellaneous		323
	Total ..	17,925
	Total of Class (*a*) ..	50,192
	Do. (*b*) ..	48,461
	Do. (*c*) ..	17,925
	Grand Total ..	1,16,578

Central Division

The total remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,170,383 as against Rs. 24,62,392 during the previous year. The details of the main items of remissions are given in the accompanying statement prescribed in Government Circular No. P-63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department.

District.	Class (a).	Class (b). (Being those under suspension and remission Rules.)		
	Remissions on account of revision settlements or the suspension of settlements.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.
Ahmednagar	22,602	4,53,324	279	835
East Khandesh	30,242	....	....	....
West Khandesh	3,029	....	490	....
Nasik	30	....	14,225	....
Poona	....	3,69,202	2,748	114
Satara	....	77,471	53,433	....
Sholapur	17,382	1,07,711	....	....
Total ..	74,085	10,07,708	71,094	949
Total of each class for the Division.	74,085	....	10,79,751	....

District.	Class (c).				
	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demands cancelled.	Miscellaneous.
Ahmednagar	....	3,300	....	578	2,131
East Khandesh	....	....	....	....	1,026
West Khandesh	403	....	....	310	....
Nasik	....	152	....	13	175
Poona	....	131	2,494	4,461	8
Satara	97	....	....	489	65
Sholapur	....	....	....	33	681
Total ..	500	3,583	2,494	5,884	4,086
Total of each class for the Division	....	....	16,547	....	....

Southern Division

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 67,298 as against Rs. 6,78,805. The sub-joined table gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P.—63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Class (a).					Class (b).			
	Remission on account of revision settlement.	Remission of assessment on gavthan holdings in khoti villages as per G.R., R.D., 4869 of 26-5-1914.	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G. R., R. D., 6852 of 8-9-1904).	Special remission to khots (G.R., R.D., No. 3718 of 2-6-1902).	Total of columns 2 to 5.	Automatic remissions.	Remission of water-rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total of columns 7 to 9.
Belgaum ..	12	..	..	..	12	4,182	27	..	4,209
Bijapur ..	118	..	..	..	118	20,708	..	..	20,708
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	..	426
Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	..	6,354	9,059
Kolaba ..	22,184	..	..	..	22,184	..	..	1,361	1,361
Ratnagiri ..	..	1,167	1,754	1,056	3,977	..	..	..	..
Total for S. D. ..	22,314	1,167	1,754	1,056	26,291	27,595	453	7,715	35,763

District.	Class (c).						Total for the whole district (columns 6 *plus* 10 *plus* 16).
	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total of columns 11 to 15.	
Belgaum ..	208	..	439	110	202	959	5,180
Bijapur ..	165	105	..	439	..	799	21,625
Dharwar ..	..	277	4	..	1,620	1,901	2,327
Kanara ..	550	16	..	635	171	1,372	10,431
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	74	..	74	23,619
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	139	..	139	4,110
Total for S. D. ..	923	488	443	1,397	1,993	5,244	67,298

Bombay Suburban Division

The total remission for the year is Rs. 752 out of which Rs. 66 are on account of land forfeited for non-payment of land revenue and the remaining amount is on account of the demand cancelled.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,05,255 as against Rs. 22,23,266 at the end of the previous year.

Suspensions granted under the Suspension and Remission Rules are shown by districts as follows :—

Name of District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	10,355	3,10,592	3,20,947
Kaira	17,021	2,13,006	2,30,027
Panch Mahals	323	51	374
Broach	....	48,252	48,252
Surat	2,187	2,594	4,781
Thana	274	....	274
Total ..	30,760	5,74,495	6,05,255

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,02,018 as against Rs. 46,30,209 in the preceding year. The decrease is noticed in all districts except East Khandesh where there were no suspensions. The reason of the decrease was that there were generally better crops in 1924-25 than in 1923-24. The following are the details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P.—63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department :—

District.	Suspension out of the current revenue of the year.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	6,194	6,44,060	6,50,254
East Khandesh	....	....	....
West Khandesh	2,742	26,993	29,735
Nasik	37,888	2,61,582	2,99,470
Poona	2,54,058	4,89,915	7,43,973
Satara	1,32,554	4,57,883	5,90,437
Sholapur	89,364	1,91,338	2,80,702
Total ..	5,22,800	20,71,771	25,94,571

The details of other suspended revenue are as given below :—

Rupees 255 (West Khandesh)—on account of rent and fine for encroachments on Government land the recovery of which was postponed pending decision of appeals.

Rupees 7,192 (Nasik)—Miscellaneous land revenue postponed till the decision of an appeal.

Southern Division

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,40,131 as against Rs. 24,43,279 of the previous year. This includes Rs. 1,22,598 on account of current year's land revenue and Rs. 13,00,036 re-suspended out of previous year's revenue owing to scarcity. The details are as noted below :—

District.	Suspensions out of current year's revenue.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	30,714	1,41,774	1,72,488
Bijapur	88,678	9,52,664	10,41,342
Dharwar	....	2,05,496	2,05,496
Kanara	1,949	....	1,949
Kolaba	1,257	102	1,359
Ratnagiri	....	....	....
Total ..	1,22,598	13,00,036	14,22,634

The remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 17,497 is on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri.

Bombay Suburban Division

After the issue of full rate order for non-agricultural assessment in the case of unauthorised or unsatisfactory buildings, occupants frequently comply with the Salsette rules and obtain concession rates. During such negotiations the full rate orders are suspended, and that is why the figure in this column tends to swell. Eventually the demand is reduced or cancelled.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(*Column 21* minus *columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I*)

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,32,59,195 as against Rs. 89,95,718 during the previous year; the increase was due to the more favourable nature of this season than of the preceding one.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue due for collection including Local Fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,76,22,302.

Southern Division

The total consolidated land revenue for collection, excluding collections in previous years, of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,19,12,895.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total consolidated revenue due for collection, excluding collections in the previous years, of the current revenue, and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,65,061.

10. COLLECTIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,32,59,195 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,32,40,452 were collected, the percentage being the same, 99·8, as in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the Division was as under :—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	99·8
Kaira	..	..	..	99·8
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	100
Broach	..	..	..	100
Surat	..	..	..	100
Thana	..	..	..	99·3

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,76,13,839, the percentage being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts on the total demand is as under :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	..	99·9
East Khandesh	..	..	..	99·9
West Khandesh	..	..	..	99·9
Nasik	..	..	..	100
Poona	..	..	..	99·5
Satara	..	..	..	100
Sholapur	..	..	..	99·9

Southern Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,19,07,161, the percentage being 99·9.

The percentages by districts on the total demand are as under :—

Belgaum	99·9
Bijapur	99·7
Dharwar	99·9
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

The collection work is most satisfactory and reflects credit on the depleted taluka establishments.

Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,65,061 referred to above Rs. 1,60,657 were collected. The percentage of collection on the net demand was 97·33 as against 99·9 in the preceeding year.

11. BALANCES

(Column 23 "Suspended" plus column 26 "Unauthorized" of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 6,23,998 (Rs. 6,05,255 authorized *plus* Rs. 18,743 unauthorized) as against Rs. 22,38,722 at the end of 1923-24. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 18,743, Rs. 16,998 were on account of the current year's demand while Rs. 1,745 represent arrears of former years.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 26,10,481 (authorized Rs. 26,02,018 and unauthorized arrears Rs. 8,463) against Rs. 46,54,666 on 31st July 1924. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 8,463, Rs. 7,185 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 1,278 on account of previous years against Rs. 17,033 and Rs. 7,424 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1924.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 14,45,865 (authorised Rs. 14,40,131 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 5,734) against Rs. 24,50,489 on the 31st July 1924. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 5,734, Rs. 2,568 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 3,166 on account of former years' arrears against Rs. 2,668 and Rs. 4,542 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1924. Out of the unauthorised arrears, Rs. 147 (in Kolaba) have since been recovered and the balance is reported to be recoverable.

Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was as under :—

	Current. Rs.	Past. Rs.	Total. Rs.
(1) Unauthorised, Col. 23 ..	11,467	9,221	20,688
(2) Unauthorised, Col. 26 ..	4,404	..	4,404
	15,871	9,221	25,092

The reasons for unauthorised arrears are mainly the usual difficulty of tracing the absentee land-holders.

12. TAKAVI

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts totalled Rs. 5,182 as against Rs. 1,35,231 during the previous year, the decrease being due to the favourable nature of the season and to the changed policy of Government in making takavi advances. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 29,52,269 at the beginning of the year Rs. 11,12,036 were recovered, Rs. 13,868 suspended and Rs. 2,683 remitted. Unauthorized arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,488 as detailed below : —

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	31,681
Kaira	1
Panch Mahals	232
Broach	1
Thana	573
	32,488

The reasons given for the large unauthorized arrears in the Ahmedabad District are that loans were advanced in that district in former years without due precaution ; that owing to successive bad years the borrowers were not able to pay up their debts ; that coercive processes are in many cases useless as the borrowers have no property from which the amount could be recovered ; and that the enforcement of joint bonds is considered to be unduly harsh. The officers concerned are being exhorted to clear off the unauthorized arrears. There were no unauthorized arrears in Surat. Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 54,035. The following table compares operations for the past six years :—

Year.	Advances made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1919-20	1,58,115	36,90,834	4,94,661	101
1920-21	14,59,251	6,40,406	1,32,195	380
1921-22	1,14,577	19,86,604	6,30,377	180
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,87,767	7,069
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,089	2,603
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683

Takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 1,525) was advanced only in the districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Thana; works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and no case of misappropriation was noticed.

Special Takavi establishments consisting of 2 Aval Karkuns and 16 clerks were entertained according to the scale prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2513 dated 23rd November 1923. The Takavi Aval Karkun of Dhandhuka Taluka in the Ahmedabad District was murderously attacked with a dagger by a takavi defaulter while attaching his movable property, but he recovered under treatment and his assailant was sent to jail.

Central Division

Rs. 1,25,885 were advanced under the two Acts during the year of report against 3,20,891 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,88,766 (principal Rs. 55,42,785 and interest Rs. 2,45,981). The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collection, etc., of the year :—

Demand.	Rs.
Principal	15,13,049
Interest	5,47,898
	20,60,947
Written off	2,212
Suspended	1,70,208
Recovered	18,55,649
Unauthorized balance	32,878

The unauthorized arrears by districts and the percentage of collection to demand are given below : —

	Rs.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	29,039	92·4
East Khandesh	94	99·8
West Khandesh	695	84·5
Nasik	..	98·8
Poona	2,166	90·7
Satara	257	68·5
Sholapur	627	89·8

Seventeen cases of misappropriation of loan were detected during the year—2 in the Poona District, 14 in the Satara District and one in the Sholapur District. In 16 of these cases immediate recovery of the whole of the loan was made and steps are being taken for the recovery of the loan in the remaining one case which is in the Poona District.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during this year and the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries (principal).	Interest recovered.	Amount written off.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919–20	6,21,595	27,69,142	4,35,847	316
1920–21	51,90,804	5,46,345	1,52,414	1,374
1921–22	2,26,555	24,04,515	6,01,065	1,610
1922–23	63,481	22,45,827	7,71,188	1,722
1923–24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127
1924–25	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212

Southern Division

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1925.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 20,15,923. Advances and collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,569 and Rs. 4,59,871 respectively. The amount collected represents 22·7 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year. The amount due for collection during the year (excluding suspensions) has been entirely collected in all districts except Belgaum and Bijapur where the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 1,586 and Rs. 21,949 respectively. In Bijapur the arrears are heavy and they are due to failure of the season : Rs. 617 out of the arrears of Rs. 1,586 in Belgaum have since been collected.

In Dharwar Rs. 1,600 were advanced for constructing pig proof walls and it is to be noted with satisfaction that six pig-wall societies were formed in Kalghatgi taluka alone.

In Honavar (Kanara) Rs. 11,360 were advanced free of interest for the reclamation and improvement of lands damaged by floods and for repairing communal bandhs : Rs. 3,425 free of interest for rebuilding houses damaged or washed away by floods : Rs. 23,448 with interest for the purchase of seed and cattle (*vide* G. R. No. L. 413—7093 dated 31st October 1924). A loan of Rs. 5,000 was advanced on the joint bond system to the villagers of Hungund in Mundgod Petha (Kanara) for erecting a communal pig-proof wall. This is a second scheme of the kind started in the Petha towards improvement of agriculture.

A scheme for enclosing an area of 791 acres by communal wire fence in Nandikatta village of Mundgod Petha has been recommended to be financed by means of a tagai loan of Rs. 10,000 at a reduced rate of interest and this is under the Commissioner's consideration. Another settlement scheme known as 'Andebail scheme' for bringing under cultivation

land in three contiguous villages of the Petha by encouraging cultivators to settle on abandoned lands has been inaugurated by Mr. Nilekani and is in the course of being planned and Government have made an offer of a loan of Rs. 27,000, free of interest, for the work (*vide* G. R., F. D., No. 3083 dated 30th May 1925). This pioneer work is having its effect and other enterprising landlords are also taking steps. This is the result of the policy regarding the "re-population" of Kanara whereby Government has agreed to let out abandoned rice lands at favourable rates in order to secure settlers. On the whole, Mundgod Petha where agriculture had received a set back is now showing signs of revival as the result of liberal policy of Government in granting tagai loans. The popularity of the pig wall or fence is rapidly gaining ground and the Agricultural Department and especially Dr. Mann deserve the entire credit for this.

The subjoined statement shows the takavi works in progress and the satisfactory amount of inspection :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected by				Remarks.
		P. Os.	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns.	C. Is.	
Belgaum ..	283	..	..	274	..	*The inspection of works in the flood affected area of Honavar Taluka is still in progress. The amount having been advanced late in the season many of the borrowers could not carry out the works before the rains.
Bijapur ..	216	13	96	66	41	
Dharwar ..	124	16	92	..	..	
Kanara* ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnagiri ..	3	3	3	..	..	

There were no works in progress in Kolaba. Nineteen cases of misapplication of loans (1 in Belgaum, 17 in Bijapur and 1 in Dharwar) were detected and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered. There is no doubt that the appointment of Special Head Karkuns pays for itself: in Bijapur no less than 17 cases were detected. It may be argued that tagai inspection is part of the Mamlatdar's routine work, but a Mamlatdar nowadays has to try First and Second Class cases (as many Aval Karkuns have only 3rd class powers). Treasury work is becoming more intricate: the number of questions that are sent in by M.L.Cs. often requiring researches into records for years past entail an ever increasing load of work on Mamlatdars, and it is therefore not possible for a Mamlatdar to cope with all his work without assistance where tagai works are numerous.

Bombay Suburban Division

No takavi was advanced in this district.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of 9,691 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	— 1,358
Kaira	+ 5,073
Panch Mahals	+ 2,970
Broach	+ 1,828
Surat	+ 396
Thana	+ 782
Net Total ..	+ 9,691

The increase is in all districts mainly due to unoccupied land having been taken up for cultivation.

The decrease in Ahmedabad is only technical and is chiefly due to the transfer of lands from columns 10 and 12 to column 9 consequent on the decision in the Dholera suit (Government Resolution, Legal Department, No. 1439 dated 23rd July 1923) and to the correction of mistakes in area found at the detailed survey. In Ahmedabad about 10,000 acres of nominally unoccupied land which had previously been cultivated under yearly leases were taken up as occupancies.

Central Division

In the year of report there was a net increase of 8,660 acres in the occupied area of the Division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	— 778
East Khandesh	+ 870
West Khandesh	+ 7,556
Nasik	+ 1,295
Poona	— 2,247
Satara	+ 750
Sholapur	+ 1,214
	+ 8,660

In the Ahmednagar district nearly 1,428 acres of waste land were given out for cultivation, but as against this there was a decrease in the occupied area of 2,206 acres :—

1,265 acres on account of forfeiture of land.
941 acres on account of transfer to the Bhandardara Tank and Pravara Left Bank Canal and other non-agricultural purposes.

2,206

The decrease in the Poona district was mainly due to the transfer of a considerable portion of occupied area to the Tata works.

The increase in the remaining districts represents the land given out for cultivation from forests and from unassessed waste.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of 9,624 acres in the gross occupied area in the year under report as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	1,625
Bijapur	1,365
Dharwar	2,943
Kanara	3,300
Kolaba	—118
Ratnagiri	509
	9,624

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar was mainly due to waste and assigned lands having been taken up for cultivation ; in Kanara also it was due to the grant of waste lands for cultivation and forest lands on special term leases ; and in Ratnagiri to the grant of unoccupied lands in inam to military officers and soldiers.

The decrease in Kolaba was mainly due to occupied land having been taken up for non-agricultural purposes.

Bombay Suburban Division

There is an increase of 55 acres reported in the gross area of the district which is due to survey corrections.

There is a net decrease of 876 acres under occupied assessed land. It is due chiefly to the acquisition of land for building and industrial development purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix V)

Northern Division

The following table exhibits the extent of coercion resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of Kabjedars.	Number of Kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1924 25	9,193	689	52	3	8
1923–24	5,949	249	27	....	106

The increase in coercive processes (except forfeiture under section 153, Land Revenue Code) was due to more revenue having to be collected than last year, and the collection of Local Fund Cess on suspended and remitted land revenue also contributed to it.

Out of the 689 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Ahmedabad and Thana were responsible for 236 and 290 respectively. In Thana this measure is found necessary as a warning to absentee landlords while in Ahmedabad it was resorted to more generally than usual owing to the contumacy of certain defaulters in the South Daskroi Taluka.

Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property were confined to Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, while action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in one case in Ahmedabad and in two cases in Broach. In Ahmedabad the arrears were paid up before the sale was conducted, while in one case in Broach the defaulter having paid up the arrears the sale was cancelled; property was thus actually sold only in one case, in Broach.

Forfeiture of land was resorted to in all the districts of the Division except Broach, and out of the 58 cases Ahmedabad was responsible for 32. These measures were necessitated owing to the contumacy of certain Talukdars. The forfeited lands of the Talukdar of Noli in the Dhandhuka Taluka were with the sanction of Government subsequently restored to him on payment of the arrears.

In no case was the defaulter arrested or imprisoned.

Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year of report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code.	One-fourth fine under Section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of Kabjedars.	Number of Kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1924-25	2,545	1,851	228	1	186
1923-24	2,234	2,044	316	5	209

While there was a slight increase in the total number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, there was a welcome decline in the number of cases of other forms of coercion,

Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of Kabjedars.	Number of Kabjedars.		Number of cases.
1924-25	1,411	4,877	107	....	192
1923-24	1,660	3,397	137	....	129

The decrease in the number of notices under section 152 occurred in all districts except Dharwar and Kolaba. Dharwar and Kanara alone are responsible for the increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148. The decrease in the cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 occurred in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

The number of forfeiture cases under section 153 increased in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and decreased in Kanara. No such measures were needed in Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

No action under section 155 was found necessary in any district.

Bombay Suburban Division

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Remarks.
					Number of cases.	
1924-25 ..	78	....	....	....	2	
1923-24 ..	11	....	....	....	5	

The peculiar difficulties experienced in this district in the collection of land revenue are that many khatedars live in Bombay, the addresses of some are not known, and changes in address are not reported. As land and property change hands frequently, mutations are varied and voluminous. Intimation of the place, time and amount of payment is sent to every khatedar, whose address is known, a week before the assessment becomes due.

Forfeiture is found to be the most efficacious method of recovery though it is resorted to only in extreme cases. In cases in which land was restored to the occupants, the payment of arrears together with the current demand was made a condition precedent to restoration.

There was no case of arrest under section 157, Land Revenue Code.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

The outturn of cotton was fairly good and as the prices ruled high agriculturists made good profits. As the Cotton Transport Act continued to be applied to the area south of the Narbada river, adulteration of superior cotton with that of low quality was largely stopped and the agriculturists of the protected area realized high prices.

In Ahmedabad 15 factories were added to the existing number (158) and one was struck off the register leaving 172 at the close of the year. Depression in the mill industry continued and several important firms went into liquidation, but these failures were due rather to mismanagement than to bad trade. There was no important strike of mill-hands. Three serious accidents occurred in the mills causing the loss of 29 lives and injury to about 30 persons.

The Railway line from Dholka to Dhandhuka was opened for passenger and goods traffic early in 1925. It connects Gujarat with Kathiawar, traversing the Bhal region of the Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas of the Ahmedabad district, and the cotton and wheat trade of these talukas will benefit by its opening.

In Kaira one of the two textile mills at Nadiad worked throughout the year. The Gins and Presses and the Rice and Flour Mills also functioned.

The lime industry in Dohad in the Panch Mahals remained in a fairly prosperous condition, and the Shivrajpur and Bamankua Manganese Mines made steady progress.

In Broach there were 3 mill strikes but better counsels prevailed and a settlement was soon arrived at. The Ginning and Pressing factories worked for nearly 3 months during the cotton season ; a new gin was opened at Kareli by the Kareli Co-operative Society and a new press started work at Amod. The river-borne trade at the ports of Broach and Kavi showed some increase both in imports and exports.

Ginning factories in Surat worked satisfactorily. The local silk and embroidery business functioned as usual.

In Thana the depression in trade continued, and the Wadia Woollen Mill closed down and went into liquidation. Trade in timber and bricks continued dull owing to less building activity and the increasing use of reinforced concrete.

Central Division

The cotton crop was on the whole fair in the districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Ahmednagar. In East Khandesh the outturn was smaller than expected, and in West Khandesh it was below the normal. Prices were lower than in the previous year. The two Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon and Amalner did well on the whole. The New Laxmi Narayan Cloth Mill at Chalisgaon opened work from 27th May 1925. The new Handloom Kshatriya Spinning and

Weaving Company started in Dharangaon is preparing sarees and khadi on a fly shuttle loom.

There were in West Khandesh 52 cotton gins and 25 presses.

The number of ginning factories in the Nasik District was 14 as against 9 in the preceding year. All of these except two in the Baglan taluka had sufficient work.

As regards the cotton industry at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

" The textile industry as a whole has been undergoing a period of depression since 1922 and matters have now gone from bad to worse. A crisis has now been reached in which the majority of mills in Bombay are faced with the possibility of either working at a loss or closing down altogether. The local mill industry has naturally been affected by this state of affairs, but at this time it is distinctly superior to that in Bombay. Stocks of cloth and yarn with mills here are large but are mostly sold and not unwieldy, and though the future causes some anxiety and margins of profit are difficult to obtain, I see no reason for undue pessimism. The local industry has managed to keep its head above water in spite of the fact that the year under review opened with small margins of profit, slack demand and distinctly poor off-take. The accumulated unsold stocks of Bombay mills also created a feeling of insecurity and affected both the buyer and the seller. Prices since July 1924 have fallen approximately : in cloth 19 per cent. and in yarn 25 per cent. This state of affairs is not likely to improve unless the mills at large centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad work short time. Though the Bombay mills have recently cut down the mill labourers' wages, the local mills have resolved not to take any such step here."

One more mill has been constructed at Sholapur during the year under report and is working with electric power. Four more mills are in contemplation at Barsi, and two out of them are already under construction. The fact that new mills are springing up in East Khandesh and Sholapur shows that the depression in the cotton mill industry experienced in Bombay and elsewhere has not materially affected the industry on this side.

The Belapur Sugar Company which has recently been put in possession of the whole area required commenced the manufacture of sugar on 31st August 1924. During the season which ended in May 1925 the factory produced 2,088 tons of sugar and 1,232 tons of molasses. The latter was almost entirely sold to the Government Distillery at Nasik. The Company's relations with employees and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages continued to be peaceful.

In Bhimthadi taluka of the Poona district there was an increase in the area under sugar-cane from 4,200 acres to 5,800 acres. The Nira Valley Sugar Factory had to be closed owing to the fall in the price of sugar brought on by heavy imports. The Hanuman Sugar Factory at Fursungi (Haveli taluka) though working on a moderate scale is reported to be in a good condition.

Trade and industries in Poona City suffered to some extent owing to the depression in the money market. The demand for cloth and food grain was moderate. The brass, silk, thread and other factories and the printing presses were busy as usual.

Nasik and Satara are mainly agricultural districts. A more favourable monsoon than that of the preceding year revived the trade in agricultural produce in the Satara district. Large quantities of jaggery, turmeric, and groundnut from the southern talukas, onions from Khandala

Mahal, chillies from Khanapur, and eggs from Man and Javli were exported.

Among the smaller industrial works may be mentioned the iron works started by Messrs. Cooper Brothers at Satara Road Station and the Deccan Match Factory of Messrs. Chitale Brothers at Karad.

The town of Yeola (Nasik) is famous for its gold lace industry. The demand for its gold lace articles was, however, slack owing to the partial failure of the cotton crop in Khandesh.

Hand-loom sarees and rough cotton cloth are woven in the West Khandesh district. The Collector, Mr. Knight, observes :—

" My own impression based on my acquaintance with Malegaon in 1916 and 1919 is that the Momin weaver class in Dhulia at any rate is doing better than it used to and is fairly successfully competing with power machinery. "

The minor hand-loom industries produced carpets, rough blankets and sarees in the talukas of Junnar, Purandhar and Indapur valued roughly at 2 lakhs of rupees.

The Carpet Factory at Kunhe (Mawal taluka) was in good condition.

The Government Weaving School has now been shifted from Sinnar to Vinchur.

As regards the charka, the Collector of West Khandesh remarks :—

" Efforts to popularize the charka as a spare time industry among the agriculturists have been few and unsuccessful, nor can it be considered an economically sound proposition. The agriculturist certainly would do better with something to occupy his unavoidable periods of leisure other than law suits and weddings. But I question the utility (there is no doubt of his unwillingness) of a mechanical and monotonous occupation like spinning ; so far nothing has come of the chicken farming proposals, but some Mahars do weaving fairly successfully. "

Oil Mills.—The country oil mills in the Bhimthadi taluka (Poona) had on the whole a busy year. The oil mill at Dhond turned out oil worth Rs. 20,500 and cake valued at Rs. 57,000.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The American Mission at Ahmednagar discontinued their carpet and hand-loom industries a year ago for want of demand. The other branches—metal factory and carpentry department—remained at work. The Automobile and Electric Departments continue to expand.

The trade in timber in Nandurbar, Navapur and Taloda talukas is a big business.

The Tannery at Wanowri (Poona) has been in a position to export leather and hides in large quantities.

The Glass Factory at Talegaon Dabhade worked satisfactorily. It has now commenced to manufacture China earthern wares.

The Ravivarma Press at Karla and the Tikekar Textile Factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi near Sholapur continue to make good progress.

Southern Division

The chief articles of export are (1) cotton, (2) jowari, (3) wheat, (4) rice, (5) timber, (6) betelnut, (7) tobacco and (8) fish.

2. The cotton ginning and pressing factories in Belgaum worked well. Adverse winds in December damaged the cotton crop in Bijapur and thereby caused a depression in trade. In Dharwar the cotton trade suffered on account of partial failure of the crop and a serious boycott of dalals in Gadag. Four ginning mills were newly started in Dharwar (2 in Ranebennur Taluka and 2 in Bankapur Taluka).

3. Jowari and wheat trade in Bijapur was adversely affected by the bad season. The rice trade in Kolaba did well. The timber market in Kanara continued dull, while the betelnut, cardamom and pepper trade was brisk. Tobacco trade in Belgaum was dull. The fish trade in Kolaba did well.

4. There was a slump everywhere in handspinning. Airani "Kamblis" in Dharwar are finding a good market, as also the saris of Ilkal and khans of Guledgud. Saris, dhotis, carpets, etc., are manufactured by the Criminal Tribes Settlers in Bijapur; the prices are reasonable, but the finish is poor as the industry is still in its infancy. The hand-weaving industry in Belgaum is slack on account of the fall in prices of weaving materials. The Gokak Falls Mills did well.

5. The tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum), Mora (Uran in Kolaba), Malvan (Ratnagiri) and Manaki (Kanara) had a good season as also the bangle industry at Ghodgeri. Building stones of Badami and lime stones of Bagalkot were in much demand. The Sardine oil factory at Honavar was at a stand-still. The mango pulp factory at Ankola produced 26,200 tins of pulp against 100,000 tins in the previous year. Copper and brass pot industries at Alibag and Roha and cart wheel industry at Panvel had a good year. The Vizayadurga button factory (Ratnagiri) did well, the value of the outturn being Rs. 62,000 against Rs. 44,00 of the preceding year. The Sanikatta (Kanara) salt works turned out 2½ lakhs maunds of salt. The salt trade in Kolaba was slack. Of the two nib factories at Malvan one was closed and the other turned out nibs worth about Rs. 33,000.

6. The Tata Company continued to supply electrical energy from their power houses to mills in Bombay. Extension of their lines is still in progress. Licenses under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, have been given for Gadag, Hubli and Panvel and proposals received for electrification of the towns of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum.

7. Public motor services are largely on the increase. About 100 motor cars are plying in Belgaum on almost all the main roads to the great convenience of the people, and it is necessary to secure larger grants for road repairs if this necessary convenience is not to be hampered at the outset.

Bombay Suburban Division

The three flourishing and outstanding industries in the district at present are Match Factories, Cattle-stables, and building with the ancillary activities of motor transport, quarrying, brick making, lime extraction, milk selling and traffic in grass and fodder. All these are new industries reflecting the development of the suburbs. Besides these, the old

industries like the cotton mills of Kurla, the dyeworks at Chembur and Kolikalyan, the cigarette factories in Santa-Cruz and Bandra and the tanneries at Kurla are doing fairly well.

The usual seasonal trades in fresh vegetables, mangoes and fish bring in a lot of money to the gardeners and fishermen of Salsette.

There are four factories in Ambernath Taluka near the station. The Leather-cloth and the Woollen factories of Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji and Co. and the Match Factory of the Western India Match Co. did good work; but the Chemical Factory had a somewhat hard time. This area has not yet developed to the extent that was expected.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

There were only slight variations in the prices of food-stuffs during the year, staples costing from 6 to 9 seers per rupee. The price of salt fell by reason of the reduction of Salt Duty. The price of sugar decrease but that of ghee and milk remained stationary.

Cotton prices ruled high and this greatly benefited the cultivators. In Broach seed cotton rose from Rs. 216 to Rs. 240 per Bhar (24 local maunds of 40 seers). Cotton, which was quoted at Rs. 732 per Bhar in August 1924, declined to Rs. 552 in January 1925 and rose again to Rs. 612 in March; it fell to Rs. 576 in May and remained at that figure till the end of July 1925. In Thana the prices of grass, lime, charcoal and betel leaves were lower than last year.

Central Division

There was a rise in the prices of food grains in the districts of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Poona and Satara. This rise was noticeable in the case of wheat and bajri. The rise in prices in the Ahmednagar district was due to heavy export and small import of these grains during the year under report.

In East Khandesh the prices of jowari and wheat rose in the last five months of the year, while the price of bajri which was Re. 1 for 3 s. 8 ch. at the beginning of the year fell to Re. 1 for 4 seers and remained stationary till the end of the year. In the Nasik district there were no remarkable fluctuations in the prices of food-stuffs and other commodities, though the prices of kharif grains showed a slight tendency to rise and those of the rabi grains to fall owing to the unfavourable early rains and favourable late rains.

In Satara there was a slight increase in the prices of food-stuffs, except wheat and Rangoon rice, due to the fact that the rainfall was untimely and insufficient for rabi crops and those crops were also affected by severe cold at the time of harvest.

In Sholapur there was an increase in the prices of food-stuffs except jowari.

Generally speaking prices do not yet show a downward tendency.

Southern Division

Good harvests resulted in a fall of price of jowari in Belgaum from 6 s. 2 ch. to 8 s. 7ch. In Dharwar prices were stationary. Prices rose slightly from 8 s. 9 ch. to 8 s. 5 ch. in Bijapur. Tur dal was sold in Belgaum at 5 s. 7 ch. as against 4 s. 13 ch., but remained stationary in Dharwar and was imported in Bijapur.

Rice was stationary in Kanara and a trifle easier in Kolaba, varying from 62 to 65 rupees a khandi against Rs. 70. In Ratnagiri rice and nagli showed a slight rise. Kolaba and Ratnagiri have to depend mainly on Bombay and other markets for the supply of food-stuffs and the prices are regulated by prices prevailing in Bombay and elsewhere.

Cocoanuts in Kanara rose from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8-8-0 per hundred owing to larger demand and less yield. The price of pepper, cardamom and betel-nut also rose.

Kadbi was sufficient and cheap owing to the favourable season, but cotton had a bad year and prices were poor.

Bombay Suburban Division

Rice is the staple food as well as the principal crop of this district. Its price rose slightly during the year from 5 seers 8 chataks to 5 seers.

The price of other materials and necessaries of life fell to a small extent.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained as high as in the previous year, that of skilled labour varying from 2 to 3 rupees and that of unskilled labour varying from eight annas to one rupee per day. In spite of depression in the mill industry there was no unemployment. Organization among skilled workmen is certainly making headway. The 'Hali' system prevailing in Surat and parts of the Thana District, under which money is advanced to labourers for their marriages or other social functions on their undertaking to work for the landlord is now dying out, owing to the labourers leaving the service of their masters shortly after their marriage and before the debt is paid up.

There is considerable want of employment among middle classes depending on clerical work for their maintenance.

Central Division

The rate of wages of skilled labour showed a slight tendency towards rise except in the districts of East Khandesh and Nasik. The increase, especially in Ahmednagar, was due to better seasonal conditions and to increased building activity which was noticeable specially around Poona in Bhamburda and Yerandavna. The Collector of West Khandesh erves that the supply of skilled labour was not quite equal to the

demand and in out-of-the-way-places decent masons and carpenters were unprocurable. This was to a certain extent due to the great demand for this class of workmen at Nandurbar for rebuilding the houses demolished by the fire of April 1924.

The rates of unskilled labour were stationary in all districts except Ahmednagar and East Khandesh where there was a slight rise due to the favourable character of the season.

In West Khandesh the Collector remarks :—

"The ginning industry was dull, trade in cloth under depression and agricultural labour owing to comparatively poor crops had not any unusual demand."

In the Nasik district the construction work of the Security Printing Press and of the Central Jail at Nasik were an additional source of employment. These works and the railway workshops at Manmad, Nandgaon and Igatpuri absorbed a good deal of unskilled labour otherwise required for agricultural operations. The felling works of the Forest Department at Badgi, Musla and Goldari in the Peint taluka also continued to absorb some labour.

Sufficient labour was available in the Poona district and there was a demand for it everywhere in the district except in parts of the eastern division where the crops failed.

In the Satara district agricultural labour was sufficient in spite of the periodical migration of labourers from the precarious tracts—especially Man and Khatav talukas and Khandala Mahal. These migrations are a normal feature and do not affect agriculture as the labourers return at the time of sowing. The number of such emigrants from the district in the year of report is estimated to be over 42,000 as compared with 48,000 in the preceding year. The Collector of Satara observes :—

"The condition of the labouring classes has improved. Their expenditure on the necessaries of life is small as compared with their earnings and a good year gives them comparative ease and comfort."

Southern Division

The attitude of labour was generally satisfactory.

The supply of labour was almost equal to the demand in Belgaum, but not in the cotton tracts of Dharwar or in the northern part of Bijapur. House building operations in Dharwar, Gadag and Hubli provided ample employment especially for skilled labourers who were masters of the situation and able to dictate their own terms. Labourers from the eastern part of Belgaum migrated, on account of the unfavourable season, to the more favoured neighbouring villages of Dharwar and Ramdurg State.

Labour in the Coast Districts showed no appreciable change. In Kanara the supply is sufficient along the Coast but is becoming scarce above-ghats owing to the demand of forest works, with the result that these tracts have to depend on labour imported from Goa and the neighbouring districts of Dharwar and Bijapur. The Tata Company in Kolaba imported several labourers from outside as they found local labour inefficient. Agricultural unrest prevails generally over the

Kolaba District and the Collector remarks that there is perhaps no taluka in which some estate does not lie uncultivated from lack of labour. According to him, the main causes of the unrest are :—" revolt against the special tenures of landlordism ; revolt against old customs, against the savkars' methods of dealing and against the increased insecurity of tenure of the tenants that has followed introduction of the Record of Rights."

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary, except in Ratnagiri where wages of skilled labour showed a tendency to rise owing to the construction of houses by Mahomedans who trade with Africa. Bombay continues to attract labourers from Kolaba and Ratnagiri with the result that wages there continue to rule high.

Bombay Suburban Division

The rates of wages remained fairly stable at about—

	Skilled.	Unskilled.
Male ..	.. Re. 1 to Rs. 5	As. 12 to Re. 1
Female ..	..	„ 8 to As. 12
Child ..	..	„ 6 to „ 8

Landlords always complain that they cannot get sufficient labourers. But the fact is that landlords do not like to pay increased wages. On the whole labour was plentiful. There was no slackness in building activities and the usual temporary immigrants from above-ghats who come in search of work were all absorbed.

18. PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PRESS

Northern Division

There is nothing particular to note under this head as bearing on the Land Revenue Administration.

Southern Division

Politics had no influence on the administration of land revenue and the Press made no attempts to interfere with the loyalty of the taxpayer.

The only feature of importance was the agitation of the tenants against the Khots in several villages of Guhagar Petha and Khed, Chiplun and Dapoli Talukas of the Ratnagiri District. The trouble is mainly due to wirepulling from outside. Both Collectors of Ratnagiri and Kolaba report that if the outside agency will only desist, there is every likelihood of matters coming to a satisfactory settlement.

The Pen Agris' strike in Kolaba settled last year has shown no signs of recrudescence. " Bandhs " have been repaired and jungle cleared. A similar strike in Alibag collapsed as suddenly and mysteriously as it began.

Bombay Suburban Division

The people are law-abiding. On the whole they appreciate the benefits of the British Raj and are very loyal.

19. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

Outlawry in the Kaira District has at last been put down with a firm hand, and this probably accounts largely for the better feeling towards Government which is now evinced in that part of Gujarat.

Mr. Garrett, Collector of Ahmedabad, writes :—

"Railway extension between Dholka and Dhandhuka has been completed and the whole line has been opened for goods and passenger traffic and through connection made with Kathiawar. The full effect of this new line is not yet felt as trains do not yet run through from Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar without change. But already there are signs that the hitherto backward tracts of Western Dholka and the Dhandhuka Bhal will begin to develope.

Emigration and Immigration.—There is nothing noteworthy under this head except that some agriculturists from Native States in Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha immigrated in Prantij and Modasa Talukas and took up land for cultivation.

There is a regular influx of Marwadi and Kathiawadi labour to Ahmedabad. These people do not settle permanently but work very hard for some months and return with good wages. The Marwadi women work harder than the average local male."

Mr. G. M. Isani, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"There has been a considerable movement of people from Idar raj, Cutch, Balasinore and other feudatory States to Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal. Suitability of the soil around Dhansura and Dehmai for cotton cultivation, good crops and high prices of cotton have also proved a great attraction to some people from the Charotar and the Panch Mahals to be on look-out for black cotton soil in the Mahal. The influx of the outsiders has accelerated the expansion of agriculture in Modasa. These outside cultivators are the pioneers of the cotton cultivation, which was practically unknown there only a couple of years ago. Naturally as a result of the coming-in of the new settlers the value of the land has enormously appreciated to the benefit of the Government exchequer. In view of the active demand for land, the Collector has, from this year, stopped the shifting *eksali* cultivation which was a cause of fraud to the public revenue and a prolific source of profit to the corrupt subordinates."

Mr. Koreishi, Collector of Broach, writes :—

"Thirty-one certificates of identity against 42 in the preceding year were issued to emigrants for Africa.

The emigration was mainly from Broach and Ankleshwar talukas and the emigrants were minors and wives of Bohras who have settled in South Africa. There were no new emigrants on account of restrictions laid down by the Colonial legislation."

Mr. Jayakar, Collector of Surat, writes :—

"Devi movement has completely died out and Kaliparaj people, who had abstained from drinking to a certain extent, resumed their old drinking habits and consequently some additional liquor shops had to be opened during the year under report. However, owing to the raising of toddy duty, there was a decrease in the grant of domestic consumption licenses for toddy."

Rao Saheb M. M. Gandhi, District Deputy Collector, Surat, writes :—

"After the non-co-operation and the Devi movement abated the Kaliparaj classes renewed their former habit of drinking liquor and toddy. There were cases of illicit distillation of liquor. Such cases were brought to book. Three liquor shops that were temporarily closed on account of the Devi movement in Mandvi taluka have been re-opened. The consumption of liquor was found to be more than that of the last year among the Kaliparaj people."

Cotton Transport Act.—Mr. Jayakar, Collector of Surat, writes :—

"There was a good change in the issue of cotton licenses by the delegation of the power of issuing cotton licenses to village cotton committees. This alleviated the spirit of opposition against the working of the Act which prevailed during the previous year."

Mr. H. H. Diwan, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, writes :—

"There were 10 dacoities in the Anand Taluka as against 23 in the previous year and 4 as against 6 in the previous year in the Borsad Taluka. The crime on the whole has decreased during the year. All the notorious dacoits having been arrested and sentenced, the danger from that source has completely disappeared and the Sub-Division is enjoying security of person and property. The efforts of Government in this direction have met with complete success and the complete eradication of the outlaw pest has restored popular confidence in Government. The people have realized that it was Government and Government alone who could save them from this pest."

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks classed as efficient and retained in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned by Government for the financial year 1924-25, in their telegram No. 9336 dated 28th April 1924 and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the *himayat* assessment on the tanks to be repaired :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	7,500
Kaira	5,000
Broach	1,300
Surat	6,900
	20,700
In reserve with the Commissioner ..	300
	21,000

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of tanks repaired.	Amount spent on repairs.
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	20	7,138
Kaira	36	4,576
Broach	18	1,111
Surat	25	6,697

In Ahmedabad the works were carried out by a special agency appointed for the purpose, while in other districts the execution of works was entrusted either to Local Board Overseers or was done by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division

Scarcity.—As reported in the Administration Report for 1923-24, scarcity prevailed in that year in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts ; consequently relief measures such as distribution of dole to the infirm and to the inferior village servants, bonus to patils, *etc.*, which were begun in 1923-24 had to be continued in the year of report according to the circumstances of the different affected parts.

The expenditure incurred on these relief measures in the year 1924-25 was as shown below :—

	Dole to the infirm.	Dole to inferior village servants.	Bonus to Patils.
Ahmednagar ..	475		3,302
Poona ..		18,187	3,110
Satara ..	33,086	24,649	2,594
Sholapur ..	..	708	130

Grass operations.—One grass load of waggon was brought from Palghar to Kondapuri in Sirur taluka (Poona district) where scarcity of fodder was felt for a time. It was sold to the public at a reduced rate.

Grass depôts were opened in the Satara district at Lonand, Koregaon, Kundal and Bhilavdi Railway Station.

Water Supply.—Rs. 8,937 and 1,493 were spent in Satara and Sholapur districts respectively on water supply.

Tagai.—Tagai amounting to Rs. 1,49,254 was given in Satara district for digging or deepening old wells and for purchasing fodder.

Special operations for the storage of fodder as a famine preventive measure were undertaken in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts, in the former by Government agency and in the latter by way of a loan to the District Local Board. The quantity of kadbi stored in the Sholapur district is lbs. 9,991,103 and that stored in Ahmednagar district is lbs. 14,850,942.

Another measure undertaken for famine prevention was the selection of sites by a special officer for the sinking of irrigation wells. This was started first in the Shrigonda taluka of the Ahmednagar district and a special report regarding the work done last hot weather in this connection has already been submitted to Government.

The long standing question of formulating proposals for the giving out of the extensive areas of waste lands in the West Khandesh district was taken up afresh and definite proposals in the matter have now been placed before Government. On this, the Collector of West Khandesh, observes :—

"The most surprising point in this connection is the comparatively small area really available—*i.e.*, both worth cultivating and situated in a part of the district where decent cultivators will go. There is no doubt that great care will have to be taken in future to prevent the great demand for land leading to reckless reduction of forest areas and probable disastrous alterations of rainfall and water levels."

Speaking of retrenchment, the Collector of Nasik, says :—

"Owing to the heavy retrenchment effected in this district work is steadily deteriorating although attempts are being made to recruit men of good qualifications from among the non-Brahmins."

Southern Division

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Wilson visited Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara and received addresses from local bodies in the first two districts.

Congress and Conferences.—The 39th Indian National Congress was held at Belgaum in December 1924, together with all its concomitant conferences. The All-India Non-Brahmin Conference was also held at Belgaum during the Christmas week. The Conferences passed off smoothly and attracted people from all over India.

National Baby Week.—The National Baby Week was celebrated with great success in Belgaum in April and in Dharwar in June 1925. In Dharwar 800 babies were brought to the Show and 122 prizes were awarded.

Red Cross Work.—As remarked last year, there were various activities in connection with the Red Cross Work in Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum. The total collections of the Fund in Dharwar amount to nearly Rs. 1,25,000. The Committee has recently decided to convert the War Memorial Midwifery Institute, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Wilson in June 1924, into a Maternity Hospital, which will remove a long-felt want of the district. Kanara District Committee have invested their funds in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes bearing an annual interest of Rs. 260, which is utilized for the equipment of Taluka dispensaries. The Belgaum District Committee is also progressing satisfactorily and is well supported by the ladies of the Military Station.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—Famine Fodder Reserves have been established at Athni and at Shedbal. The former is managed by the Taluka Association with a Government grant of Rs. 15,000 and local contributions of about 1,000 cart-loads of fodder worth Rs. 13,000 and of Rs. 7,000 in cash, while the kadbi depôt at Shedbal is managed departmentally by Government.

The Athni Taluka Development Association held Annual Cattle Show at Athni. Taluka Development Associations are being started in almost all Talukas in Dharwar and are becoming very popular.

In Dharwar demonstrations of steeping jawar seed against smut were held and 9,225 copper sulphate packets were distributed through the Taluka Officers. A promising beginning was made in response to Government Order No. 6799 dated the 6th June 1924, Revenue Department.

In Kolaba the advantages of using selected rice seed and sulphate of ammonia for manure were demonstrated.

As regards co-operation little has been achieved in Ratnagiri. The Karnatic is well advanced and the activities of its societies are satisfactory. The Co-operative Implement Society at Hosritti has popularised the iron ploughs in the Karajgi Taluka where the power baling plant is working well. The Cattle-breeding Societies in Dharwar are showing a marked improvement. A good pure milk society has been started in Bijapur.

Floods.—Owing to the heavy rains in July 1924, the Tungbhadra had a record flood. Several villages on the banks of the river were swept away and kharif crops lost. Immediate relief in the form of timber and building sites was given to the distressed. The bridge on the Poona-Bangalore Road near Harihar collapsed and has caused a serious dislocation of traffic. It is now under repairs.

Floods again gave trouble in Kanara. Twenty-three villages of the Honawar Taluka were seriously affected; families were rendered homeless, crops ruined. Subscriptions were collected and immediate relief was given. The Commissioner made free grants of one hundred Tali Palm trees. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,000. Tagai loans amounting to Rs. 12,555 were granted free of interest.

The phenomenal tides damaged 71 villages in Kolaba. The damage done to crops is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 over an area of 3,500 acres. The necessary repairs to bandhs were executed promptly by villagers concerned and excepting one loan there were no applications for Government assistance.

Indian Territorial Force.—In view of the poor response to the Indian Territorial Force, special committees were formed by the Commissioner who attended a meeting where many recruits were secured. As a result of this move active measures have been taken by District Officers to form Recruiting Committees and about 300 applications for enrolment have been received most of which are from Lingayats. Special efforts have been made to secure Lingayat Platoons in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. The Lingayats are backward in many ways. Their leaders are disunited. A joint effort for a common cause will serve to bring the leaders together. There can be little uplift until this object is secured and for this reason the Commissioner has taken special pains to stimulate recruiting among Lingayats. They make good soldiers as was proved by the Special Company raised in 1917 which, so the Commanding Officer informed the Commissioner, showed special aptitude in Machine Gun drill.

Measures for the destruction of wild pig.—Destruction of pigs was very disappointing as only 560 pigs were destroyed in Kanara. Two more Co-operative Societies have been organized on the lines of Hulihond to erect pig-proof walls at Hungund and Nandikatta. The cultivators have a firm belief that this is the best remedy and lands considerably go up in value once a wall is contemplated. The success of this method has yet to be proved and the Commissioner will look into the question on tour.

Leper Collections.—In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's Leprosy Fund appeal District Executive Committees were formed in all the districts except Kolaba and the following subscriptions were collected:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	943	0	0
Bijapur	6,892	3	0
Dharwar	5,962	10	0
Kanara	4,021	6	0
Ratnagiri	4,218	12	3

In view of the large sum collected in Kolaba for the Maternity Hospital no attempt was made to raise funds for the Leprosy scheme. The Collector, however, addressed the local bodies which did not respond to the call.

Emigration and Immigration.—Owing to the bad season, there was in Belgaum and Bijapur the customary temporary emigration from affected areas to more favoured parts. Villagers of Parasgad in Belgaum migrated to the neighbouring talukas of Dharwar and to the Ramdurg State. Those of Sindgi in Bijapur went to Sholapur and parts of Hyderabad (Deccan) which had bumper crops. Seasonal emigration of labourers from Kolaba to Bombay continued and certificates were granted in 25 cases to Mahomedans going from the Southern talukas to South Africa.

In Kolaba, in addition to the immigration of Beldars and Dhangars from the Deccan and Kharwas from Gujarat, labourers were imported by the Tata Company from the Deccan.

Bombay Suburban Division

Matters of special interest in the district are the pending electrification of the Suburban Railways and the opening of the Central Salsette Railway. At present it takes nearly three hours for a man to go from Borivli to Bombay and back. When the service is electrified nearly half the time will be saved and residence in the suburbs will become more popular. The Central Salsette Railway will assist in opening up the Chembur area where a large number of developed plots for erection of bungalows is awaiting sale. The Harbour-branch Railway now provides an alternate and quicker route into Bombay from Kurla.

General remarks and conclusion.—The year was a prosperous one on the whole. The boom in land has disappeared and general trade was dull. But the suburban trade, depending on catering for the local needs of Bombay, flourished. The Koli fishermen and the Malis and Panchkalshi agriculturists make good steady incomes. The large number of buildings erected in the Khar and Chapel Road Schemes helped the building trade considerably.

The Island of Juhu is becoming a favourite bathing-place to which scores of motor cars come on Saturdays and Sundays. Steps are being taken to conserve the special amenities of the island. The greatest desideratum at present to make the suburbs from Bandra to Andheri improved residential area is electric power, and this is likely to be introduced in the near future.

Emigration and Immigration.—There was the usual seasonal immigration of labourers.

EXTRACTS

Northern Division

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad.

Famine Relief.—Three schemes of fodder storage at Dhandhuka, Remalpur near Viramgam and at Talod Station in Prantij Taluka were sanctioned by Government and brought into operation. According to the terms of the contract the first year's storage amounted to 6½ lakhs of lbs. and this has been stored. These schemes will of course not meet the fodder demand in a year of scarcity but they will provide reserves to meet local disaster and as a preliminary to extensive operations. They have the advantage of costing nothing to Government as no disbursement is to be made except when grass

is taken. On the other hand the contractors make an annual payment to Government for the rights to the surplus grass remaining after the storage of the stipulated quantity. Nor is the Revenue Department required to supervise the storage as this is all done by and at the risk of the contractor. The scheme is a good one from all points of view. Its only drawback is that the quantity of grass is very small.

Other events.—The improvement of water supply for purposes other than irrigation has received much attention.

Boring by large machines has continued throughout the year. The results have been most successful in Viramgam which is naturally suited to this form of water supply. In Dhandhuka a very deep boring is in progress but has not yet reached water. Another boring is in progress at Utelia in the Bhal. Both these are experiments and future development in this tract will depend on the results.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1924-25, and

District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7.
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Ahmedabad	839	50	32,57, 64	9,089	5,96,728	1,59,744	9,02,303
Kaira	561	28	31,42,710	50,997	8,41,394	44,140	80,651
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	6,52,099	6,829	1,50,719	24,048	1,09,936
Broach	400	15	26,43,088	37,282	4,89,190	39,856	86,935
Surat ..	814	35	28,87,192	45,346	4,02,194	34,230	15,217

District Form No. II

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions
balances outstanding on 31st July 1925

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N.A. assessments (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			Rs.
13,96,380	1,34,651	58,699	4,28,909	2,06,737	23,651	Ahmedabad ...	... 22,01,695
						Remissions ...	... 24,669
						Suspensions...	... 10,355
						Collections ...	... 21,63,209
						Unauthorized.	... 3,462
15,96,859	5,21,441	7,220	1,28,778	1,97,067	6,798	Kaira ...	... 24,44,577
						Remissions ...	... 22,471
						Suspensions...	... 19,228
						Collections ...	... 24,00,560
						Unauthorized.	... 2,318
3,26,315	31,066	3,184	72,440	40,071	555	Panch Mahals ..	... 4,72,521
						Remissions ...	... 2,825
						Suspensions...	... 323
						Collections ...	... 4,69,367
						Unauthorized.	... 6
17,59,638	2,22,191	7,996	1,68,373	1,70,163	9,897 +103	Broach ...	... 23,18,454
						Remissions ...	... 6,739
						Suspensions...	... ...
						Collections ...	... 23,11,634
						Unauthorized.	... 81
22,29,977	1,42,976	17,852	86,035	1,78,476	10,108	Surat ...	... 26,44,608
						Remissions ...	... 20,000
						Suspensions...	... 2,187
						Collections ...	... 26,12,521
						Unauthorized.	... ...

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1924-25, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 11,890 35,784*
Ahmedabad	8,480	38,570	7,00,482	146	53	47,674
Remissions	895	648	11,000	92	30	827
Suspensions	.....	26,677	2,84,515	.....	...	.....
Collections	7,585	11,574	4,04,836	31	15	46,762
Unauthorized	.....	271	131	23	8	85
Kaira	11,903†	1,453	8,49,440	.....	...	.....
Remissions	.....	.....	11,584	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	1,575	746	2,09,078	.....	...	.....
Collections	10,328	707	6,27,791	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	987	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahals	271	.....	690	124	120	133
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	66	46	49
Suspensions	.....	.....	51	.....	...	.....
Collections	271	.....	648	44	72	84
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....
Broach	2,222	.....	6,00,492‡	.....	...	.....
Remissions	.....	.....	2,245	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	48,252	.....	...	.....
Collections	2,222	.....	5,49,995	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat	.....	.....	9,151	.....	...	20
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	2,594	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	6,557	.....	...	13
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7

DISTRICT FORM No. II—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1925—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,97,100	...	...	.....	...	...	24,678	* On account of Local Fund Cess on assessment of Talukdari lands for 1923-24 ordered to be recovered in 1924-25 in Talukdari villages.
.....	38,161	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,20,947	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	26,34,012	54,616	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,980	...	
33,07,373	...	...	.....	...	...	20,366	† Rs. 11,903 shown in column 15 represents the total of items shown against suspensions in columns 15, 16, 18 and 19 of last year's return. Similarly Rs. 1,453 shown in column 16 represent the amount shown against suspension in column 20 of last year's return.
.....	34,055	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,30,627	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	30,39 386	6,964	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,305	...	
4,73,868	...	...	.....	...	...	8,387	
.....	2,986	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	374	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,70,486	6,046	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	22	...	
29,21,168	...	...	.....	...	...	9,564	‡ Rs. 103 on account of over collection in previous year have been adjusted against the authorized arrears of 1923-24.
.....	8,984	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	48,252	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	28,63,851	11,158	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	81	...	
26,53,779	...	...	.....	...	...	10,625	§ Rs. 13 were shown as unauthorized arrears of 1923-24 in last year's district return by mistake. It has now been corrected.
.....	29,900	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,761	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	26,19,091	2,343	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	7	...	

APPENDIX No. I—

District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,532	62	14,09,825	408	70,081	8,686	2,0[illegible]
Total for 1924-25 ...	4,761½	266½	1,39,92,478	1,40,661	25,60,304	3,10,704	11,97,045
Total for 1923-24 ...	4,761½	266½	1,39,44,797	1,40,664	25,56,652	3,46,407	14,51,007

DISTRICT FORM No. II—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including huts in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
12,70,876	40,544	17,526	4,24,856	1 86,908	2,947	Thana	16,24,763
						Remissions	1,396
						Suspensions	274
						Collections	16,14,962
						Unauthorized	11,131
85,79,455	10,92,860	1,12,447	9,96,391	9,79,412	53,956 109*		...2,17,06,618
						Remissions	88,000
						Suspensions	32,367
						Collections ...	...2,15,69,253
						Unauthorized	16,998
85,44,287	10,92,747	1,05,033	8,08,596	9,27,601	49,553		...2,14,28,741

* 109 adjusted against authorized arrears of 1923-24.

APPENDIX No. I—

Districts.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	.....	.....	175	212	2,500
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	20	18	1,063
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	1,517
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	155	52	10
Total for 1924-25 ...	22,876	40,023	31,60,264	445	385	60,417
Remissions	895	648	24,629	178	89	1,039
Suspensions	1,575	26,823	5,44,490	.....	...	.....
Collections	20,406	12,281	15,89,837	75	234	48,376
Unauthorized	.....	271	1,118	192	62	102
Total for 1923-24 ...	11,74,637	72,910	1,89,215	5,750	1,666	7,358

DISTRICT FORM NO. II—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-kharaabaad items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,27,740	...	...	.....	...	...	28,740	
.....	2,492	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	274	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,13,626	5,624	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	11,348	...	
1,39,81,028	1,16,578	6,05,256	1,32,40,462	86,751	18,743	1,02,360	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,28,80,247	16,61,263	22,23,266	89,80,262	70,842	15,456	89,404	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages. Khalsa.	No. of villages. Inam.	Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct. Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct. Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct. Assessment of cultivable land. Unoccupied.	Deduct. Assessment of cultivable land. Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,236½	168½	24,45,714	288	3,13,961	17,062	172
East Khandesh	1,735*	65½	39,05,285	856	3,53,629	31,700	1,073
West Khandesh	1,445	43	22,81,136	9	2,02,206	59,564	21
Nasik	1,534	161	22,38,979	13	3,01,478	25,045	91
Poona	1,004½	197½	29,31,358	1,047	4,17,404	7,949	852

* The correct number of Khalsa villages is 1,735.

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N.A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 19,35,017 B. 37 C. 373	1,74,343	4,461	1,22,563	1,51,659	21,847		23,66,606
						Remissions ...	27,150
						Suspensions ...	6,194
						Collections ...	23,32,634
						Balance ...	628
A. 33,26,401	1,50,002	32,624	1,46,646	3,73,460	3,383		40,34,770
						Remissions ...	31,268
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	40,03,230
						Balance ...	272
A 19,49,465 B. ... C. 66	52,172	17,635	2,33,761	1,52,498	13,716		23,91,881
						Remissions ...	4,396
						Suspensions ...	2,742
						Collections ...	23,84,735
						Balance ...	4
A. 17,66,741 B. 38 C. 1	1,29,241	16,331	90,975	1,42,598	6,430		21,39,495
						Remissions ...	14,508
						Suspensions ...	44,742
						Collections ...	20,80,245
						Balance ...	...
A. 14,02,328 B. 1,224 C. 364	1,37,713	62,477	92,600	1,30,262	17,350		18,09,618
						Remissions ...	5,782
						Suspensions ...	2,54,058
						Collections ...	15,43,668
						Balance ...	6,108

The figures given last year, *viz.*, 1,737 was wrong.

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	10,51,970	4,58,200	2,86,087	.....	.....	5,088
Remissions	4,54,871	598	375	.....	.....	55
Suspensions	...	3,76,048	2,68,012	.....	.....	...
Collections	5,97,035	81,554	17,700	.....	.....	5,033
Balance	64	...	.....	.....	.....	...
East Khandesh	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh	1,209	48,312	37,408	119	78	126
Remissions	.....	9	29	119	76	122
Suspensions	255	4,426	22,567	.....	.....	...
Collections	954	43,877	14,812	.....	2	4
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik	56	4,69,549	49,537	.....	.....	...
Remissions	56	27	4	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	2,13,460	48,520	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	2,56,122	1,013	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	3,86,853	1,13,455	3,80,249	813	4,735	11,068
Remissions	3,69,226	16	10	192	5	3,926
Suspensions	13,169	1,13,336	3,66,410	.....	.....	...
Collections	4,458	103	10,829	495	4,068	6,743
Balance	.....	...	.....	126	662	399

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thavavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
41,67,951	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,83,049	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,50,254	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	30,33,956	20,230	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	692	24,062	
40,34,770	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	31,268	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	40,03,230	9,295	...	24,714	
.....	...	...	.....	...	272	...	
24,79,133	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,751	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	29,990	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,44,388	15,727	...	34,866	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4	...	
26,58,637	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	14,595	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,06,662	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	23,37,380	7,736	...	12,852	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
27,06,791	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,79,158	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,43,978	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,76,365	25,877	...	1,38,416	
.....	...	...	.....	...	7,295	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,422	88	18	256
Satara	970*	388	29,12,767	1,123	8,62,447	6,312	1,160
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	669	50	14,80,648	819	1,45,064	4,748	439
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25 ..	8,593½	1,043½	1,72,95,889	4,155	25,96,189	1,52,380	3,808
Total Extra Territorial for 1924-25.	...	...	19,934	6,580	88	18	256
Total for 1923-24 ...	8,594½	1,044½	1,71,79,755	4,177	25,86,711	1,57,508	3,408

*Owing to the lapse of the Chikurde Inam village, the number of Khalsa villages is increased by one, while there is a corresponding decrease in the number of Inam villages.

No.. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
.....	372	...	...	...	...		372
A. 16,42,207						Collections ...	358
B. 372	3,88,507	9,679	38,125	3,63,692	67,461	Balance ...	14
C. 960							23,76,081
						Remissions ...	54,084
						Suspensions ...	1,32,554
						Collections ...	21,89,443
						Balance ...	...
.....	10,654	151	...	" 19	...	.....	10,824
A. 12,30,210						Collections ...	10,824
B. ...	71,194	26,574	1,29,882	1,94,648	12,722		16,41,386
C. 1,600						Remissions ...	18,296
						Suspensions ...	89,364
						Collections ...	15,33,553
						Balance ...	173
.....	1,815	...	960	...	...	.....	2,775
						Collections ...	2,011
						Balance ...	764
A. 1,32,52,369							1,67,59,837
B. 1,671	11,12,172	1,69,781	8,54,552	15,08,837	1,42,909	Remissions ...	1,55,485
C. 3,364						Suspensions ...	5,29,654
						Collections ...	1,60,67,513
						Balance ...	7,185
.....	12,841	151	960	19	...		13,971
						Collections ...	13,193
						Balance ...	778
A. 1,31,61,559							
B. 2,106	11,09,583	1,51,101	8,59,322	11,00,967	1,05,006		1,62,83,234
C. 3,602							

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	16	17
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	16	17
Satara	18,164	1,89,496	7,17,311	.....	.....	763
Remissions	18,164	59,307	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	19,595	4,33,288	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	1,10,594	2,79,023	.....	.....	763
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	1,38,788	1,11,096	1,54,314	.....	.....	22
Remissions	1,07,711	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	40,722	1,50,616	.....	.....	...
Collections	31,050	70,374	3,698	.....	.....	22
Balance	27	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	791
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	791
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	15,97,040	13,90,108	16,24,906	932	4,813	17,067
Remissions	9,50,028	59,957	418	311	81	4,103
Suspensions	13,424	7,67,527	12,91,413	.....	.....	...
Collections	6,33,497	5,62,624	3,33,075	495	4,070	12,565
Balance	91	...	.....	126	662	399
Total Extra Territorial for 1924-25.	.....	...	.....	.....	16	808
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	791
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	16	17
Total for 1923-24 ...	30,40,142	17,60,166	16,53,340	4,736	2,506	27,520

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
405	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	358	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	47	...	
33,01,815	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,31,555	...	.....	...	...	...	
...	...	5,90,437	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	25,79,823	56,981	...	30,667	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
10,824	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	10,824	...	...	...	
20,45,606	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,26,007	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,80,702	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,38,697	2,720	...	9,578	
.....	...	...	.....	...	200	...	
9,566	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,802	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	764	...	
2,13,94,703	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	11,70,383	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	26,02,018	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,76,13,839	1,58,566	...	2,75,155	
.....	...	...	.....	...	8,463	...	
14,795	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	13,984	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	811	...	
2,27,71,644	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

Add—

	Rs.
Overcollections	1,58,566
Non-tharavband items	2,75,155
Revenue received on behalf of other districts	.....
Gross consolidated land revenue in the Central Division	1,80,61,544

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,27,761	3,125	6,65,888	14,144	42
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,30,912	20	3,62,492	5,299	16
Dharwar	1,279	184	35,65,230	10,341	6,05,570	33,860	141
Kanara	1,479	...	10,68,743	...	4,762	56,560	7,606
Kolaba	1,541	86	16,08,840	14	96,751	4,067	4,289

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).		
Agricultural.								
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
13,45,920	4,95,694	2,943	87,423	3,23,963	6,976	Demand	... ...	22,48,972
						Remissions	... ...	729
						Suspensions	... ...	30,714
						Collections	... ...	22,16,717
						U. A.	... ...	812
12,30,573	3,30,655	10,863	57,159	1,23,659	7,988	Demand	... ...	17,44,951
						Remissions	... ...	898
						Suspensions	... ...	68,678
						Collections	... ...	16,53,923
						U. A.	... ...	1,453
22,92,789	6,08,497	15,032	1,31,285	2,25,428	4,785	Demand	... ...	32,68,246
						Remissions	... ...	2,327
						Suspensions	... ...	.....
						Collections	... ...	32,65,763
						U. A.	... ...	156
9,91,443	6,088	2,325	22,265	63,968	800	Demand	... ...	10,85,229
						Remissions	... ...	7,726
						Suspensions	... ...	1,949
						Collections	... ...	10,75,554
						U. A.	... ...	.....
14,67,003	23,708	13,008	30,917	99,458	8,684	Demand	... ...	16,25,410
						Remissions	... ...	23,024
						Suspensions	... ...	1,257
						Collections	... ...	16,00,982
						U. A.	... ...	147

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum—	10,324	64,172*	3,27,471*	15	69	1,099*
Remissions	4,182	...	...	...	30	239
Suspensions	...	3,406	1,38,368	...	...	...
Collections	6,142	60,766	1,89,103	15	39	503
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	357
Bijapur—	2,168	6,20,162	7,37,273	1,745	2,713	1,491
Remissions	...	20,709	7	11	...	...
Suspensions	...	3,39,749	6,12,915	...	...	...
Collections	2,168	2,59,673	1,23,484	1,251	2,099	702
U. A.	...	31	867	483	614	789
Dharwar—	6,353	3,72,661	2,82,593	...	...	27
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	58,444	1,47,052	...	...	...
Collections	6,353	3,14,217	1,35,541	...	...	2
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	25
Kanara—	3,907	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions	2,705	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	1,202	...	...	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba—	...	9,622‖	25,899‖	...	...	52
Remissions	...	...	595	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	102	...	...	...
Collections	...	9,622	25,202	...	...	52
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thavaband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,52,193	...	...	...	8,195	...	58,232	*The difference of Re. 1 in columns 16, 17 and 20 is due to errors detected after the close and submission of taluka accounts to Commissioner.
...	5,180	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,72,488	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24,78,286	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,169†	...	†Rs. 1,169 recoverable.
31,10,503	...	...	...	11,160	...	11,678	
...	21,625	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10,41,342	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20,43,299	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4,237‡	...	‡Rs. 4,237 recoverable.
39,29,880	...	...	...	10,185	...	7,846	
...	2,327	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,05,496	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37,21,876	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	181§	...	§ Rs. 181 recoverable.
10,89,136	...	...	...	2,051	...	9,554	
...	10,431	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,949	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,76,756	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,60,963	...	...	...	10,168	...	39,072	‖ These amounts consist of last year's suspension of Rs. 746 *plus* the arrears Rs. 34,775 due to Igatpuri concession Rules in Panvel and Karjat having been erroneously followed instead of Bhivandi concession (*vide* correspondence ending with Commissioner, S. D.'s No. S.R.V.—28 of 7-7-24 addressed to Govt., R. D).
...	23,619	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16,35,858	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	147**	...	**Rs. 147 since recovered on 10-8-25.

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,268	68	9,90,201	208	85,381	1,830	9,027
Total for 1924-25 ...	7,434	717	1,17,01,687	13,708	18,20,344	1,15,269	22,015
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,942	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,702	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1923-24 ...	7,434	717	1,16,95,175	14,314	18,21,196	1,20,712	21,978
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,812	...	3,723	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand	9,62,251
						Remissions	4,116
8,71,488	20,796	1,071	12,550	61,715	5,369	Suspensions	2,884
						Collections	9,55,251
						U. A.	.....
						Demand ...	...1,09,35,059
						Remissions ...	38,820
81,99,216	14,85,388	45,247	3,41,619	8,98,191	34,602	Suspensions ...	1,25,482
						Collections ...	...1,07,68,189
						U. A.	2,668
1,481	18,310	...	45	...	1	.....	19,835
394	1,185	...	200	13	...	.....	1,792
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....	4,192
							25,819
6,041	19,521	...	245	13	1		
						Demand ...	...1,08,53,104
						Remissions ...	1,19,830
81,91,138	14,85,854	89,983	2,07,813	8,86,056	47,740	Suspensions ...	13,50,917
						Collections ...	93,79,689
						U. A.	2,668
6,041	19,521	...	393	...	13		25,968

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Other years.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	9,724	2,890	2,835	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	9,190	2,735	2,688	...	...	...
Collections	534	155	147	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25	32,476	10,69,507	13,76,071	1,760	2,782	2,669
Remissions	6,887	20,709	602	11	30	239
Suspensions	9,190	4,04,334	9,01,125	...	...	...
Collections	16,399	6,44,433	4,73,477	1,266	2,138	1,259
U. A.	...	31	867	483	614	1,171
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1924-25.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24	6,62,609	39,120	12,02,403	2,024	2,209	11,766
Remissions	5,46,724	9,993	223	...	521	1,514
Suspensions	7,456	25,020	10,59,886	...	...	...
Collections	1,08,032	4,107	1,42,284	1,881	468	7,475
U. A.	397	...	15	143	1,220	2,767
Extra Territorial	...	...	200	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,77,700	...	...	...	2,934	...	23,027	
...	4,116	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	17,497	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9,56,087	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,34,20,324	...	...	...	44,693	...	1,49,409	
...	67,298	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14,40,131	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,19,07,161	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,734	...	
19,835	...	...	19,828	1	7	...	
1,792	...	...	1,792	...	...	...	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
25,819	...	...	25,812	1	7	...	
...	...	...	44,694	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,49,409	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,21,27,076	...	...	...	
1,27,73,230	...	...	...	46,734	...	1,03,382	
...	6,78,805	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24,43,279	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	96,43,936	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,210	...	
26,168	...	...	26,168	...	...	...	
...	...	...	46,734	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,03,382	...	...	...	
...	...	...	98,20,220	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including Notified Area and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban District, 1924-25.	45	48	1,97,500	742	59,214	6,176	14,820
Figures for 1923-24 ...	45	48	1,95,280	311	59,980	6,211	14,952
Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25.	20,834½	2,075½	4,31,87,554	1,68,256	70,26,551	5,84,529	12,37,691
Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24.	20,835½	2,076½	4,30,15,007	1,68,466	70,23,539	6,30,838	11,91,345

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-24 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated Land Revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
74,072	2,304	40,172	47,279	14,330	3,106		1,75,051
						Remissions ...	65
						Suspensions ...	11,467
						Collections ...	1,59,115
						Unauthorized ...	4,404
75,686	2,972	35,928	21,236	13,080	4,080		1,44,012
3,01,10,147	36,92,733	3,67,647	22,39,841	34,00,770	2,34,573	.....	3,95,76,565
2,99,78,318	36,90,456	3,32,045	19,86,967	29,27,654	3,06,379	.....	3,87,09,061

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Other years.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ...	1,760	8,885	796	...	...	9
Remissions ...	681	3	3	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	1,008	7,800	413	...	...	...
Collections ...	71	1,082	380	...	...	9
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figures for 1923-24 ...	411	1,319	8,876	2	...	962
Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25 ...	16,54,152	25,08,523	51,62,037	3,137	7,980	70,162
Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24 ...	48,77,829	18,73,515	30,53,839	12,512	6,381	47,596

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,86,501	...	...	...	3,473	4,404	2,75	
...	752	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,688	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,60,657	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,55,612	40	11,441	1,44,122	3,119	9	1,389	
4,89,82,556	18,55,011	46,68,092	4,29,22,109	2,93,483	37,344	5,29,499	
4,85,80,733	48,02,500	93,08,195	3,44,22,906	2,93,921	47,132	3,73,535	

APPENDIX

TAGAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of tagavi advances for

Serial number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	13,63,664*	1,394	3,00,163	1,211	947
2	Kaira†	8,18,774	1,446	2,59,119	.....	8,853
3	Panch Mahals	1,52,573	579	51,624	54	.....
4	Broach	2,83,876	18	1,89,319‡	464	1,872
5	Surat	8,493	.....	2,755	107	.....
6	Thana	30,810§	1,745	9,890	.....	46
	Total ...	26,58,190	5,182	8,12,870	2,186	11,717

No. II

—Principal

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1924-1925

overdue.			
Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1925.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,748	10,63,694	10,227	* The difference of Rs. 25 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance in the last year's return is due to correction of mistakes.
1	5,61,101	23,430	† The figures for this district include tagavi to Rabaris.
142	1,01,474	3,580	
1	94,157	15,802	‡ Includes Rs. 36 on account of overcollection which are to be refunded.
.....	5,271	.....	
.....	22,665	996	§ In last year's district return of Thana Rs. 30,805 were shown by mistake for Rs. 30,810 as balance at the end of September 1924.
23,892	18,48,352	54,035	

APPENDIX

TAGAVI FORM

Serial number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,01,638	1,09,099	1,61,077	363
2	Kaira	73,178	34,969	84,531	.....
3	Panch Mahals	3,502	15,356	12,749	19
4	Broach	14,774	23,684	37,976	315
5	Surat	220	521	654	.....
6	Thana	767	2,018	2,209	.....
	Total ...	2,94,079	1,85,667	2,99,166	497

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—Interest.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
201	7,063	1,49,297	*The difference of Rs. 1,963 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance shown in the last year's return is due to correction of mistakes.
1,560	.....	23,636	†The figures for this district include Tagavi do Raboris.
.....	90	6,120	
387	.....	387	‡Includes Rs. 20 on account of overcollection which are to be refunded.
.....	.....	87	
8	573	575	
2,151	8,626	1,80,103	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAGAI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Trial balance sheet and wasulbaki statement of tagai advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1925.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1925.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	27,74,468	13,562	7,09,201	468	6,495	19,177	20,78,246	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	1,24,578	6,965	54,650	...	...	94	76,893	...	*
3	West Khandesh ...	1,48,143	31,201	74,151	637	13,555	503	1,04,556	...	
4	Nasik ...	5,63,642	5,508	1,58,151	160	993	...	4,10,830	4,130	
5	Poona ...	10,87,312	16,345	1,85,711	...	16,754	1,708	9,17,946	5,413	
6	Satara ...	4,75,713	52,471	1,19,978	...	59,148	203	4,08,206	1,371	
7	Sholapur ...	3,68,944	6,516	96,002	590	8,572	549	2,78,868	3,602	
	Total for Central Division ...	55,43,785*	2,32,558†	13,97,934	1,855	1,05,457	22,319	42,75,554	14,516	

* The difference of Rs. 1,407 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments and corrections in accounts

† Includes Rs. 6,673 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAGAI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1925.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	97,315	2,23,957	2,53,859	...	43,034	9,869	72,383	...
2	East Khandesh ...	2,146	7,099	9,392	8	...	...	745	...
3	West Khandesh ...	1,432	12,769	12,256	103	675	103	1,772	...
4	Nasik ...	51,835	33,314	50,096	33	1,234	...	35,030	...
5	Poona ...	66,402	97,865	87,227	...	8,390	463	77,040	533
6	Satara ...	12,100	35,576	26,700	...	7,149	54	20,970	38
7	Sholapur ...	14,751	23,309	32,674	133	4,279	78	10,256	...
	Total for Central Division ...	2,45,981*	4,44,809	4,72,231	357	64,751	10,569	2,18,196	571

* Difference of Rs. 12 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to correction in accounts.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAGAI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Statement showing tagai advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1925 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	4,63,880	16,096	1,22,088	.....
2	Bijapur	12,09,346*	64,652	2,64,750	100
3	Dharwar	2,09,980	29,018	62,995	.....
4	Kanara	31,409	46,803	6,771	.....
5	Kolaba	7,598*	.....	2,078	.....
6	Ratnagiri	3,710	.....	1,279	.....
	Total for Southern Division	20,15,923	1,56,569	4,59,871	100
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25	1,03,15,898	2,94,309	26,70,675	4,141
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	1,19,31,469	6,80,592	23,93,581	3,131

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1925.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8.	9	10	11.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	370	1,586	3,57,688	807	
2	Bijapur	9,592	21,949	10,99,148	647	
3	Dharwar	2,784	.....	1,76,093	7,138	
4	Kanara	450	.....	71,441	25	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	5,520	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	2,431	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	13,205	23,535	17,13,521	8,617	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25	1,30,379	60,716	78,36,427	77,168	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	11,53,400	25,356	1,02,15,309	1,57,336	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by Collectors.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAGAI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1924.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Rs. 17,574	Rs. 29,930	Rs. 44,522	Rs. .....
2	Bijapur	63,746*	1,14,048	1,48,432	42
3	Dharwar	2,370*	15,801	17,456	.....
4	Kanara	552	2,220	1,958	.....
5	Kolaba	.....*	546	546	.....
6	Ratnagiri	134	287	348	.....
	Total for Southern Division	84,376	1,6 ',832	2,13,262	42
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25	6,24,436	7,93,302	9,84,859	896
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	4,35,866	10,44,792	8,56,896	599

Serial No	District.	Demands over-due.		Balance at the end of September 1925.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum	Rs. 757	Rs. 451	Rs. 2,982	Rs.	
2	Bijapur	5,848	15,647	29,320	22	
3	Dharwar	681	86	715	52	
4	Kanara	286	.....	814	1	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	73	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	7,673	16,184	33,904	75	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25	74,574	35,369	4,39,203	646	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	2,05,424	17,001	6,23,167	503	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by Collectors.

APPENDIX No. III—

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of Northern

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Do	Land not available for		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,468,261	6,852	331,857		116,972
2	Kaira ...	1,029,154	1,038	57,762		91,812
					Others ...	33,142
					Forest ...	212,239
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,027,896	35,033	61,749		245,381
4	Broach ...	938,986	52,331	146,855		55,872
					Others ...	57,902
					Forest ...	44,866
5	Surat ...	1,058,267	99,205	56,442		102,768
					Others ...	80,518
					Forest ...	917,041
6	Thana ...	2,191,580	51,515	158,074		997,559
	Total ...	8,714,144	246,024	862,739	Others ...	436,218
					Forest ...	1,174,146
						1,610,364
	Total for Northern Division for 1923-24 ...	8,701,874	231,865	866,058		432,029
					Others ...	1,173,695
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				Forest ...	1,605,724
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,195	11,453	332,256	Others ...	123,405
					Forest ...	533,249
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,700	9,715	263,909	Others ...	102,563
					Forest ...	415,393
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,183	16,433	654,585	Others ...	96,256
					Forest ...	1,003,424
4	Nasik ...	3,771,562	15,849	260,491	Others ...	137,327
					Forest ...	816,496
5	Poona ...	3,422,534	809	275,787	Others ...	152,293
					Forest ...	434,054
6	Satara ...	3,142,286	9,701	231,044	Others ...	91,226
					Forest ...	451,032
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,115	3,424	161,151	Others ...	100,499
					Forest ...	117,831
	Total ...	23,884,605	67,384	2,179,223	Others ...	803,568
					Forest ...	3,771,479

District Form No. I

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1924-25

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,331	108,490	251,201	1,101,550	97,660	402,348
283	16,052	57,113	376,663	85,226	341,225
256	35,748	208,543	97,685	168,517	174,934
169	18,958	41,772	405,783	29,708	187,538
632	22,280	2,243	632,326	36,990	105,381
3,701	8,349	358	850,836	8,330	112,858
6,372	211,857	561,230	3,464,843	426,431	1,324,284
6,153	231,267	554,940	3,459,770	417,973	1,328,124
456	36,630	254	2,557,197	13,110	634,185
1,679	53,376	598	1,771,564	35,622	254,301
568	140,159	22	1,046,543	377,671	145,622
1,077	59,646	244	1,983,714	94,126	402,592
14,880	14,415	416	1,885,533	15,760	628,588
1,077	20,813	2,178	1,419,974	5,726	999,515
1,153	12,995	294	2,081,690	57,137	380,994
20,890	337,924	4,006	12,746,215	599,152	3,354,764

APPENDIX No. III—

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Do	Land not available for	
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ... 4,243 Forest ... 592
	Total for 1924-25 ...	23,869,568	67,384	2,179,226	Others ... 807,811 Forest ... 3,772,071
	Total for 1923-24 ...	23,884,550	67,132	2,179,782	Others ... 791,814 Forest ... 3,781,227
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
1	Belgaum ...	2,837,083	27,540	83,787	Others ... 106,239 Forest ... 448,660
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,989	19,791	122,418	Others ... 73,527 Forest ... 176,655
3	Dharwar ...	2,878,895	13,073	60,710	Others ... 162,805 Forest ... 241,486
4	Kanara ...	2,526,059	831	48,603	Others ... 22,379 Forest ... 2,066,966
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,418	18,522	194,203	Others ... 36,647 Forest ... 329,290
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,563,859	8,148	704,871	Others ... 18,090 Forest ... 12,675
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
	Total for S. D. for 1924-25 ...	15,850,515	87,905	1,214,655	Others ... 419,682 Forest ... 3,275,732 3,695,414
	Total for S. D. for 1923-24 ...	15,852,129	88,232	1,214,467	Others ... 523,357 Forest ... 3,178,886 3,702,243
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.				
	Bombay Suburban 1924-25 ...	98,977	7,411	7,084	Others ... 22,542 Forest ... 3,931
	Total for Bombay Suburban for 1923-24	98,922	5,732	6,937	Others ... 22,007 Forest ... 3,933
	Total for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25 ...	48,553,204	408,724	4,253,704	9,912,133
	Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	48,542,438	392,961	4,267,247	9,911,783

DISTRICT FORM No. I—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	59
20,890	337,943	4,062	12,746,215	599,152	3,354,811
21,031	348,220	3,903	12,744,256	589,996	3,357,219
1,448	34,259	199	1,142,495	7,522	984,934
510	25,992	94	2,160,393	37,976	1,056,038
741	39,701	94	1,591,929	12,702	755,654
290	41,504	6,199	332,437	4,178	2,672
881	2,638	671	724,834	59	77,673
242	1,379	5,080	1,590,355	4,308	218,711
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
4,112	145,473	12,337	7,545,456	46,345	3,098,818
3,788	150,648	11,756	7,537,605	44,957	3,098,433
1,218	378	1,243	23,713	42	35,346
2,645	381	1,242	23,811	51	36,116
32,592	695,651	578,872	23,760,227	1,071,970	7,813,262
33,589	730,535	571,879	23,765,442	1,059,977	7,819,943

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions in the Revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,431	95,825	2,134	236	7,349	1,448
Kaira	2,593	74,706	2,171	79	4,246	813
Panch Mahals	1,102	6,734	728	77	701	175
Broach	385	11,704	330	1	23	...
Surat	416	8,815	350	6	216	54
Thana	2,266	56,617	2,337	290	9,001	1,397
Total ...	9,193	2,54,001	8,050	689	21,536	3,887
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	22	2,806	22	601	15,516	3,532
East Khandesh	375	7,764	336	215	4,409	1,093
West Khandesh ...	1,052	21,461	941	25	513	128
Nasik	146	10,797	98	453	8,083	1,923
Poona	842	10,323	671	152	2,585	600
Satara	22	362	12	323	3,696	832
Sholapur	86	829	70	82	2,784	2
Total ...	2,545	54,347	2,150	1,851	37,586	8,110

DISTRICT FORM No. VI

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1925

Distraint of moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2	36	1	32	1,256	305	510	...	...	...
40	1,403	163	5	365	56	181	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	185	57	56	19	15	79
1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	269	270	1	13	11	12	...	...	...
8	666	...	10	492	457	345	78	84	865
52	2,397	434	58	2,311	836	1,104	97	99	944
23	1,062	958	153	4,427	3,511	1,932	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7	22	5	...	...	...
8	104	14	16	214	265	120	...	...	...
18	325	237	8	348	128	85	...	...	...
66	2,610	60	7	211	85	38	35	14	240
67	7,069	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	11,183	1,443	186	5,207	4,011	2,180	35	14	240

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions, in the Revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ...	3	11	302	499	1	9,000	1,166
Kaira ...	...	...	56	181	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	38	41	...	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	2	42	9
Surat ...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...
Thana ...	...	...	379	261	...	...	...
Total ...	3	11	786	994	3	9,042	1,175
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar ...	8	4	3,504	1,938	...	...	...
East Khandesh...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	225	104	...	...	...
Nasik ...	...	...	128	85	1	3,299	36
Poona ...	...	...	50	24	...	...	...
Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	4	3,914	2,142	1	3,299	36

DISTRICT FORM No. VI—*contd.*

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1925—contd.

property, S. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,668	...	...	...	...	...	*The arrears were paid up before the sale was conducted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	"
21	8	18	110	...	...	Column 9 is blank because the arrears were paid up before the sale took place.
...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
21	8	18	110	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX No. V—

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	308	5,063	245	732	9,985	900
Bijapur	21	1,548	16	18	263	58
Dharwar	456	17,140	404	574	14,350	1,987
Kanara	437	8,507	295	3,195	21,961	3,007
Kolaba	106	5,752	102	137	3,170	646
Ratnagiri	83	2,830	60	221	3,862	526
Total ...	1,411	40,840	1,122	4,877	53,591	7,124
Bombay Suburban Division.						
Bombay Suburban for 1924-25	78	2,683	63	.....	.....	...
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25 ...	13,227	3,51,871	11,385	7,417	1,12,713	19,121
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	9,854	1,80,751	7,102	5,690	72,921	14,302

* An area of 82 acres was released from forfeiture, on payment of arrears

† Sale proceedings were in progress with respect to 257 acres.

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Distraint of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
4	536	503	23	265	126	159	...	...	...
14	480	142	103	1,445	*1,370	567	...	...	...
2	402	258	17	964	†450	840	...	...	...
7	254	159	49	1,496	1,415	1,289	25	70	181
19	398	256	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
61	2,889	324	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
107	4,959	1,642	192	4,170	3,361	2,855	25	70	181
...	.....	...	2	66	.....	66	...	...	...
387	18,539	3,519	438	11,754	8,208	6,205	157	183	1,365
480	14,287	8,546	449	11,096	5,290	5,012	165	171	1,317

and sale proceedings were in progress with respect to 1,250 acres.

APPENDIX No. V—

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	126	159
Bijapur	.....	.....	38	33
Dharwar	.....	.....	193	332
Kanara	1,162	680	228	539
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,162	680	585	1,063
Bombay Suburban Division.				
Bombay Suburban (1924-25).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1924-25 ...	1,173	695	5,285	4,199
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	111	72	4,561	4,245

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
4	12,341	1,211	63	8	18	110	...	.....	
5	212	89	47	89	47	554	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—SIND

P. R. CADELL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON

The season under report was on the whole more favourable than the preceding one. The inundation was very satisfactory as the water-supply in almost all the canals exceeded the actual requirements and the full supply level in them was maintained for a longer period than usual. The river rose somewhat late for the season, resulting in reduction of area under rice crop, but it began to rise steadily about the middle of June and continued to do so gradually till it reached the fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur on the 19th July. This level and over was maintained for a period of 50 days against only 16 days in 1923, 32 in 1922, 28 days in 1921 and 25 days the average of the previous three years. On the Kotri gauge, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first recorded on the 4th July. This level and above lasted for a period of 86 days as compared with 76 days in the year 1923, 102 days in 1922, 55 days in 1921 and an average of 78 days for the previous three years. The highest readings for the year were 16·6 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 11th August and 23·6 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 19th August as compared with 14·1 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 30th August 1923 and 21·9 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 6th September 1923 and the recorded absolute maximum readings of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively.

The very high level of water in the river for an unusually long period combined with heavy rainfall caused floods which were destructive in their effects and exceptionally wide spread in their extent over considerable tracts in all parts of the province with the exception of the districts of Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier. The seriousness of the resultant damage can be gauged from the fact that an area of about 108,000 acres of kharif cultivation was submerged causing a loss of about Rs. 22 lakhs to agriculturists, besides damage to house property and moveable property to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs. Special relief measures were therefore necessary to provide indigent sufferers in the flooded areas with food, clothing and the means of rebuilding their dwellings. With this object a Sind Relief Fund was started at Karachi. Its collections amounted to Rs. 57,000 which included grants of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 3,000 from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities respectively. Apart from this, funds amounting to more than half a lakh of rupees were collected and expended locally in the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur and

Larkana. The following is a brief statement of the main relief operations undertaken with the aid of these funds :—

	Rs.
Cash doles	86,100
Provision of timber and other building materials ..	4,200
Distribution of clothes	200
Advances free of interest	6,500
Construction and repair of bunds	12,000
Total ..	1,09,000

Relief in the form of cash doles was given to more than 30,000 persons. The amount of Rs. 4,200 spent in connection with timber and other building materials does not represent the value of the materials provided but merely the cost of the measures taken to place them within easy reach of the people. The materials themselves were provided free of charge either from reserved forests or from Government waste lands. The relief in some cases was administered through the agency of Taluka Relief Committees consisting of the Mukhtyarkar and a small number of local zamindars, and in others the distribution was made by the Deputy Collectors and Mukhtyarkars.

In addition to the above measures liberal remissions and suspensions both of takavi and land revenue dues were allowed and liberal grants of takavi were advanced to alleviate the sufferings of agriculturists ; also where necessary, reserved forests were thrown open for free grazing by cattle.

The redeeming feature of the floods, however, was that large areas in the flooded tracts were brought under rabi cultivation though this cultivation suffered slightly from frost.

Outside the flooded tracts, there was a shrinkage of rabi cultivation dependent on the Jamrao and the Mithrao canals owing to deficiency of water supply.

Public health was generally good during the year. In the flooded localities malaria was as anticipated wide spread and of a virulent type. The epidemic would have proved more severe but for the timely measures taken to combat it. Government deputed eight Sub-Medical Service officers who rendered valuable assistance. Very large quantities of quinine were distributed free throughout the province, and for this purpose a special grant of Rs. 20,000 was placed by Government at the disposal of the Director of Public Health. This was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 15,000 for the free distribution of quinine tablets among school children.

Influenza made its appearance in a few places but it was of a mild type excepting in the Warah taluka of the Larkana district where it attacked 46 persons of whom 20 died. Small-pox broke out in a number of places but it was severe only in the Sukkur district where it caused 577 deaths. Cholera was less prevalent than in the previous year.

Plague appeared as usual in Karachi but the total mortality from it was only 35 which is the lowest record since its first occurrence in 1896.

The toal reported mortality among cattle from contagious diseases increased from 4,881 in the previous year to 5,519 in the year under report. This is principally due to the greater prevalence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among sheep and goats. The two most dangerous diseases of cattle, rinderpest and hœmorrhagic septicæmia were responsible for only 988 deaths as against over three thousand in the previous year. 3,580 inoculations were performed and of the inoculated animals only seven died in the course of 29 outbreaks of rinderpest. Although the reported mortality among all animals exceeded the last year's figure, the year was a much more favourable one for cattle than its immediate predecessors. The cattle consequently recovered to a great extent from the effects of the poor grazing of the preceding year.

2. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 6 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of Rs. 3·53 lakhs or ·90 per cent. over the preceding year's figures. The decrease is shared by all districts excepting Sukkur. It is mainly due to lands paying rates of assessment lower than the average ones having been brought under cultivation. Reduction in the area cultivated with rice crop which pays a higher rate of assessment is also responsible for decrease in gross revenue. The increase of Rs. 23 lakhs in the Sukkur district is attributed to increase in dubari cultivation and in the amount of assessment recovered from unoccupied unassessed cultivable lands.

3. ALIENATIONS

(Column 9 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of ·03 lakhas over the figures of the previous year. This small decrease is contributed by all districts except Sukkur and Hyderabad.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Column 13 of Appendix I)

There is a net increase under this head of Rs. 7·93 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The increase is shared by all districts except Thar Parkar and is principally due to the extension of cultivation consequent on the favourable inundation. Taking the districts individually, the Sukkur district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 3·23 lakhs. Next comes the Larkana district which gives an increase of Rs. 1·99 lakhs. In the Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts the increases amount to Rs. ·97 and ·95 lakhs respectively and in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts Rs. ·55 and ·38 lakhs respectively. The decrease of Rs. ·14 lakhs in the Thar Parkar district is attributed to less cultivation in rabi on account of deficiency of water-supply in the Jamrao and the Mithrao canals.

The figures in column 13 include ' hakabo ' levied on alienated holdings and credited to the Public Works Department. This item amounted to Rs. 95,048 during the year under report against Rs. 84,956 in the preceding year.

5. MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS SHOWN IN THE TALEBANDS

(Column 16 of Appendix I)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. ·14 lakhs over the previous year's figures as under :—

	Rs.
Hyderabad	+·70 lakhs
Upper Sind Frontier	—·12 "
Sukkur	—·18 "
Larkana	—·04 "
Nawabshah	—·05 "
Thar Parkar	—·05 "
Karachi	—·12 "

The noticeable increase of Rs. ·70 lakhs in the Hyderabad district is attributed mainly to larger realizations from the sale of occupancy rights and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease of Rs. ·12 lakhs in each of the Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi districts is ascribed to smaller realizations from the sale of trees and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The latter cause is also responsible for the decrease of Rs. ·18 and ·05 lakhs in the Sukkur and Nawabshah districts respectively. The decrease of Rs. ·05 lakhs in the Thar Parkar district is attributed to reduction in receipts from the ghee tax. The falling off of Rs. ·04 lakhs in the Larkana district is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancies.

The realizations from non-agricultural assessment are as under :—

	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	4,174
Sukkur	35,868
Larkana	18,406
Nawabshah	27,594
Hyderabad	66,552
Thar Parkar	14,980
Karachi	43,602
Total ..	2,11,176

6. REMISSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

(Column 21 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 6·10 lakhs against Rs. 6·67 lakhs in the preceding year. The net

decrease of Rs. ·57 lakhs over the preceding year's figures is shared by all districts except Karachi and Nawabshah where there was an increase due to heavier remissions on account of floods. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of insufficiency of water-supply, which had amounted to Rs. 4·62 lakhs in the previous year, fell to Rs. 1·11 lakhs in the year under report.

The other principal causes of remissions are shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures :—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Floods	·30 lakhs	3·24 lakhs.
(2) Frost	·007 "	·56 "
(3) Locusts and other insects ..	·46 "	·22 "
(4) Kalar	·19 "	·24 "
(5) Uncultivated portions of survey numbers	·12 "	·20 "
(6) Fallow assessment	·51 "	·25 "

The remissions under the head 'other causes' during the year under report amounted to Rs. ·14 lakhs against Rs. ·28 lakhs in the previous year.

7. SUSPENSIONS

(Columns 33 and 35 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. ·52 lakhs against Rs. ·87 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. ·24 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. ·28 lakhs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in sub-paragraph 9 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 21 of Appendix I)

As a result of the good inundation, the net revenue for collection after deducting remissions rose from Rs. 112·15 lakhs to Rs. 120·70 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 7·62 per cent. With the addition of the previous years' balances (Rs. 1·21 lakhs), the total amount for collection during the year came to Rs. 121·91 lakhs as against Rs. 113·63 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS

(Columns 26, 29 and 32 of Appendix I)

The collections on account of the current year's revenue were satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 120·28 lakhs or 99·65 per cent. of the

demand as against Rs. 111·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The percentages of the various districts are compared below:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Upper Sind Frontier	99·81	100
Sukkur	99·72	99·93
Larkana	99·35	99·82
Nawabshah	98·94	99·52
Hyderabad	99·16	99·33
Thar Parkar	99·71	99·90
Karachi	99·18	98·56

The collections on account of former years amounted to Rs. ·77 lakhs out of a net demand of Rs. 1·21 lakhs or 63·73 per cent. as against 61·65 per cent. in 1923-24. The respective percentages for the several districts are compared below :—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Upper Sind Frontier	74·49	95·71
Sukkur	35·94	49·38
Larkana	59·50	85·43
Nawabshah	69·41	80·96
Hyderabad	80·77	67·82
Thar Parkar	66·47	63·26
Karachi	41·76	29·74

10. BALANCES

(Columns 33—37 of Appendix I and Appendix II)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. ·86 lakhs as against Rs. 1·24 lakhs in the previous year. It includes Rs. 1,433 shown in column 7 of appendix II since remitted and a sum of Rs. 78 in column 8 of the same appendix under correspondence for being written off. Out of the remaining balance, Rs. 746 have since been recovered, leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 83,619, of which Rs. 42,958 relate to former years and Rs. 40,661 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Under suspension	44,504
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind	16,990
(*c*) Under legal process for recovery	3,592
(*d*) Mistakes	22
(*e*) Due from the khatedars of barani tracts in the Karachi district who migrated in search of pasture for cattle	18,511
Total ..	83,619

The figures under (*a*) show a net decrease of Rs. 23,258 as compared with the last year's figures. The recovery of arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and the Court of Wards improved during the year, the outstandings being reduced from Rs. 29,863 to Rs. 16,990. A comparison of the net recoverable balances for the several districts outstanding at the end of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that the Upper Sind Frontier district presents a clean sheet for the tenth year in succession. This reflects credit on the taluka officers of that district. All other districts excepting Karachi show a decrease in their respective balances outstanding at the close of the year under report. The increase in the Karachi district is attributed to the fact that more than half of the outstanding balance is due from the khatedars of barani tracts who left their villages in search of pasture for their cattle. The Commissioner, however, thinks that the balance could have been reduced if the taluka officers concerned had taken precautionary measures under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code. The Collector's attention will be drawn to this fact.

By Government Resolution No. 5140, dated the 22nd July 1890, the previous year's balances which were shown as recoverable in appendix II for the year 1923-24 but were not recovered during the year have to be separately accounted for. These balances had decreased from Rs. 56,376 to Rs. 43,897 by the close of the year and are accounted for in statement B.

11. COERCIVE PROCESS

(*Appendix V*)

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code which is shared by all districts except Sukkur. The increase is chiefly due to the tightness of the money market.

No action was taken under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code in the Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad districts. In the remaining districts, *viz.*, Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Karachi, the number of individuals proceeded against was 192, 39, 168, 255 and 70 respectively. There was a decrease from 19 to 16 in the number of distraints and sales of moveable property under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code. The figures in column 17, representing forfeitures, mostly under the Sind Fallow rules, show a reduction of 5,597 cases due to the suspension of the fallow rules in the lands comprised in the Barrage area and in the non-barrage area on the restricted canals.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TALEBANDS

The total amount of realisations under this head was Rs. 1,36,366 against Rs. 2,16,090 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to smaller receipts on account of interest on takavi advances.

13. AREA

(Appendix IV)

There is a net increase of 6,170 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). This increase is shared by all districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. Taking the districts individually, the Sukkur district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, 3,415 acres, which is attributed mainly to the formation of kachas by the river. The increase of 1,335 acres in the Karachi district is also due to the same cause. In the Larkana and Nawabshah districts the increases of 778 and 565 acres are ascribed mostly to the rectification of errors and to survey operations respectively. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier district and decreases in Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts are small and call for no remarks.

All the districts except Nawabshah and Karachi show decrease in the figures in column 4 (unassessed cultivable land), the aggregate decrease being 57,501 acres. This is almost entirely due to extensive cultivation in kacha and barani lands resulting from the favourable inundation and rainfall. The increase of 3,105 acres in the Nawabshah district is attributed to the rectification of errors and of 1,652 acres in the Karachi district is ascribed mostly to the transfer of certain surveyed lands to the head ' unassessed cultivable ' owing to the obliteration of boundary marks.

Column 5 (uncultivable land) shows a net decrease of 19,631 acres which is contributed by all districts except Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur. The decrease is principally due to increase in khasmokal cultivation. The increase of 2,459 acres and 2,481 acres in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts respectively is attributed partly to the formation of new kachas and partly to the transfer of land from the head ' cultivable ' to the head ' uncultivable '.

The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report.

District.	Area taken up			Area relinquished.
	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3,541	1	3,542	142
Sukkur	3,920	26	3,946	54
Larkana	362	2	364	25
Nawabshah	8,851	....	8,851	380
Hyderabad	8,108	....	8,108	4
Thar Parkar	7,993	3,653	11,646	1
Karachi	8,457	....	8,457	116
Total for 1924-25 ..	41,232	3,682	44,914	722
Total for 1923-24 ..	43,081	11,983	55,064	4,908

The difference between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year comes to 10,150 acres and is attributable mainly to restriction on the grant of land in the barrage area and on several canals within the non-barrage area.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294, dated the 20th November 1899, is given in the sub-joined table:—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land sold by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	42	3,500	9,253	..	..
Sukkur	73	3,184	9,920	..	..
Larkana	2	21	50	..	..
Nawabshah	20	295	599	..	..
Hyderabad	..	1,226	2,684	..	..
Thar Parkar	8,038	3,417	16,892	..	..
Karachi	65	7,425	18,168	148	3,059
Total ..	8,240	19,068	57,566	148	3,059

The difference of 17,458 acres between the total of the area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents fallow forfeited and relinquished lands restored to their original occupants. Of the total area granted free of malkano, 6,408 acres were given out on the restricted tenure in the desert tract and 1,575 acres for the Government farm in the Thar Parkar district. The remainder is too small to call for any remarks.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction are larger than in the previous year and the average rate per acre was Rs. 3-2-0 as against Rs. 2-7-0 in the year 1923-24.

14. TAKAVI

(Appendix III)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1925 amounted to Rs. 3·09 lakhs against Rs. ·84 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former amount, Rs. 1·85 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1·24 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, against Rs. ·69 lakhs and Rs. ·15 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2·25 lakhs is shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and is due to liberal grants in the flooded area.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 18·89 lakhs against Rs. 27·16 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 9·94 lakhs fell due for collection in the year, of which Rs. 6·26 lakhs or 62·98 per cent. were collected.

Rs. '05 lakhs written off and Rs. 1·47 lakhs suspended leaving Rs. 2·16 lakhs as unauthorized arrears. These arrears are smaller as compared with those of the previous year and are accounted for in statement C.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of agricultural loan business is embodied in statement D.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In all, 38 cases of misuse of loans were detected during the year, the immediate recovery of the loan being ordered in every case.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

The returns of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Karachi for the year under report exhibit a great expansion of commerce. The total volume, both foreign and coasting, reached the level of Rs. 109·76 crores as against Rs. 89·81* crores in the previous year, which was itself the best on record. Of this total foreign trade contributed Rs. 88·40 crores and coasting trade Rs. 21·36 crores.

Out of the aggregate value of the foreign trade, exports amounted to Rs. 54·98 crores representing an increase of 37 per cent. over the figure for 1923-24. Over half of this increase was due to heavy shipments of raw cotton and wheat. The export of the former commodity, which is of great interest to the Port of Karachi, amounted to 119,504 tons valued at Rs. 18.60 crores. Wheat was exported to the extent of 1,046,255 tons worth Rs. 16.12 crores. The value of the import trade also showed a great increase rising in value from 26·48 crores to 33·42 crores or by 26 per cent. The increase was found chiefly in cotton manufactures and sugar which contributed Rs. 12·78 crores and 5·87 crores respectively. The importation of large stocks of cotton manufactures is ascribed partly to the exhaustion of the previous stock and partly to a favourable exchange. The expansion in the volume of imports of sugar is attributed to a large increase in world-production and an appreciable reduction in prices. It may be observed that Karachi imported more sugar than Bombay. These satisfactory figures of trade naturally gave grounds for hoping that more stable conditions of trade had been reached and that an era of prosperity for the Port had begun. This has unfortunately not proved to be the case, and the heavy imports proved to be in some instances more than the market could stand. A rapid fall in price followed the large import of sugar, and led to several failures among the sugar merchants. Similarly the cloth trade could not dispose of the cloth imported in spite of the depletion of stocks in the country, and individual merchants suffered severe losses. The fall in the price of cotton, however desirable from the point of view of the mill-owner, disappointed the growers and exporters of cotton, just as a similar fall in the world price of wheat is checking exports in the current year. These unfortunate fluctuations are ascribed partly to the rate of exchange, partly to the uncertainty and instability of many of the world

*This figure is correct as per Maritime Trade Report.

markets, and partly also to the speculative nature of trade in general compared with pre-war conditions. It may be hoped that more stable conditions will soon be arrived at, and that Karachi and the Province in general may look forward to a more constant activity of trade when the works under the Sukkur Barrage Scheme approach completion. The Karachi Port Trustees can reasonably expect this to react favourably on the expansion of the trade of their Port. With this future in view the Trustees are vigorously proceeding with the West Wharf Project.

Local industries and manufactures show small sign of progress, and the condition of nearly all of them is either stagnant or precarious. The rice husking factories did well and some were newly started in the Hyderabad, Larkana and Karachi districts. The wheat grinding mills also worked fairly well while the oil and sugar-cane pressing industries are stated to be thriving though still backward compared with other parts of India. The cotton ginning factories were not fully employed. Of the eight factories in the Thar Parkar district, three did not work, two owing to the death of the proprietor and disputes among his heirs. The factory at Bhiria Road in the Nawabshah district which had been closed for some years was reopened.

The cloth weaving industry lost ground owing to the preference amongst the public for mill-made cloth of finer finish. The silk spinning and weaving factory at Larkana is working at a loss. A silk factory at Rohri in the Sukkur district was unable to find a market for its products and negotiations for winding up the business are under contemplation. The hand-loom industry at Larkana is doing moderately well under the patronage of the local Co-operative Society. The coarse woollen cloth industry maintains its position. Enthusiasm for the spinning wheel has practically disappeared, and hand-made khadi has lost its popularity.

The dyeing industry is reported to have fared well. The leather tannery at Pano Akil shows signs of improvement. The lacquer industry at Kashmore in the Upper Sind Frontier district is declining. The tile factory started at Budhapur and the factory for sulphuric acid opened at Kotri in the Karachi district last year were closed. Other minor industries such as those connected with earthenware, pan grass, metal work, soap continued in their previous somewhat elementary condition.

The development of the country depends here as elswhere very largely on the co-operative movement. It is reported to have made considerable advance in the year, and its credit side is increasingly popular. A Co-operative Central Bank and a Zamindari Bank were opened in the Thar Parkar district. The adaptation of the movement to the needs and to the financial conditions of the zamindars is a matter of primary importance for that class in particular and for the agricultural progress of the whole Province.

16. PRICES

The prices of food-grains rose during the year. This was mainly due to the considerable damage caused to kharif crops by heavy floods and rains. Increased demand from abroad was also largely responsible

for a rise in the price of wheat. The price of ghee continued to rule high. The raw cotton registered a decline in price as a result of a better American crop. There was a marked fall in the prices of sugar and foreign cloth owing to the importation of large stocks. Fodder was comparatively cheaper than in the previous year.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

There was a slight increase in the wages of unskilled and skilled labour without corresponding improvement in the quality of work. This is attributed partly to a greater demand on the Lloyd Barrage works and partly to the high level of the prices of food stuffs. Owing to the scarcity of capable cultivators in the Karachi district, the hari there was able to make his own terms with the zamindar. There was no material change in the rates of cart and camel hire.

Except for a fairly large immigration of Cutchi labour to Karachi due to prospect of high wages, there was very little immigration of labour from Cutch or Gujrat presumably owing to favourable agricultural conditions prevailing in those regions. The supply of labour was however equal to the demand.

With the progress of education unemployment among the literate classes is increasing. This state of things cannot be remedied so long as these classes aspire almost entirely to clerical posts.

The North Western Railway strike originated in the Punjab spread to Sind, where it began on the 17th April 1925. The majority of the workmen in the Carriage and Loco Workshops at Karachi, Kotri and Sukkur and in the Engine Shed at Rohri joined out of sympathy with the Punjab strikers. They were for the most part ignorant of the grounds of the strike. Satisfactory Police arrangements were made to prevent rioting and intimidation. The strikers confined their energies to peaceful demonstrations and persuasion in the beginning but later on in the Sukkur district they resorted to unlawful methods of intimidation. In order to avoid breaches of the peace, forty sowars from the Special Force at Jacobabad were called into Sukkur and thirty arrests were made. This had a salutary effect and the strikers almost at once abandoned their threats of violence. All the arrested persons, excepting two who were convicted under sections 447, 323 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code, were released on giving security for good behaviour under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The strike caused a certain amount of inconvenience to the mercantile community owing to the delays to which goods traffic was exposed. The inconvenience was however not serious as the goods traffic though retarded at no time broke down or was seriously obstructed. The strike caused no dislocation of passenger traffic.

The strike had no political significance and ended in a fiasco. The strikers failed to enlist the sympathy of the public and finding little support from them surrendered unconditionally after about two months.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. I—

Contrasted statement showing the gross and net Land 1923-1924 and 1924-1925, together with the amount of balances outstanding on account of the year under report

No.	District.	Number of villages.			1924-1925, year			
		Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Gross revenue.	*Deduct*—assessment. Of fallow area exempt from assessment.	Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienations. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	433	35,77,966	10,99,365	24,78,601	1,26,226
2	Sukkur ...	694*	28*	722	55,71,843	10,14,395	45,57,448	4,33,547
3	Larkana ...	733	21	754	75,37,056	12,26,927	63,10,129	8,52,752
4	Nawabshah ...	756	12	768	50,64,783	20,16,607	30,48,176	1,75,472
5	Hyderabad ..	860	68	928	60,61,984	12,46,790	48,15,194	5,55,938
6	Thar Parkar ...	960	2	962	63,39,242	27,36,894	36,02,348	90,570
7	Karachi ...	788	10	798	50,64,216	5,11,933	45,52,283	1,53,935
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	5,217	146	5,365	3,92,17,090	98,52,911	2,93,64,179	24,38,440
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	5,219	147	5,365	3,95,70,658	1,06,81,712	2,88,88,946	24,41,592

* One Government village (*i.e.* Deh) was shown as alienated Deh through mistake in the previous year's return.

DISTRICT FORM No. I

Revenue of the Province of Sind for the Revenue years realisations, remissions and sums written off, and of the and previous years up to the 1st August of each year

under report.

Remainder—Government revenue.	*Deduct* assessment of		Remainder.	Details.		*Add*—miscellaneous land revenue as in Taleband.	Total.	*Deduct* Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department.
	Unoccupied cultivable land.*	Land—free or specially reduced (including Huri and Kocha).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including village cess).			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,52,375	6,75,088	380	16,76,907	16,72,401	4,506	45,447	17,22,354	4,903
40,73,901	23,07,333	5,724	17,60,844	17,46,415	14,429	87,966	18,48,810	12,791
54,57,377	26,36,016	3,065	28,18,296	28,04,807	13,489	81,450	28,99,746	12,863
28,72,704	12,86,959	6,591	15,79,154	15,67,804	11,350	83,213	16,62,367	11,350
42,59,256	25,48,292	549	17,10,415	16,66,482	43,933	1,86,007	18,96,422	43,569
35,11,778	20,99,063	11,903	14,00,814	13,95,063	5,751	1,32,410	15,33,224	5,377
43,98,348	33,25,945	494	10,71,909	10,67,714	4,195	1,40,517	12,12,426	4,195
2,69,25,739	†1,48,78,695	28,705	1,20,18,339	1,19,20,686	97,653	7,57,010	1,27,75,349	95,048
2,64,47,354	‡1,51,94,445	28,249	1,12,24,660	1,11,37,209	87,451	7,42,673	1,19,67,333	84,956

*The assessment will be computed according to the average rate per acre.

†Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 47,18,961	‡Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 47,81,612
Assessment on unassessed land	1,01,59,734	Assessment on unassessed land	1,04,12,833
Total ...	1,48,78,695	Total ...	1,51,94,445

APPENDIX

1924-1925.

No.	District.	Remainder and revenue.	Total reductions on account of revision settlements and remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	17,17,351	40,614	16,76,837	2 868	...	2,868
2	Sukkur ...	18,36,019	40,860	17,95,160	14,486	206	14,280
3	Larkana ...	28,86,883	1,59,577	27,27,306	23,195	1,303	21,892
4	Nawabshah ...	16,51,017	79,562	15,71,455	27,653	440	27,213
5	Hyderabad ...	18,52,853	44,153	18,08,700	20,250	54	20,196
6	Thar Parkar ...	15,27,847	52,718	14,75,129	9,751	202	9,549
7	Karachi ...	12,08,231	1,92,891	10,15,340	28,492	470	28,022
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	1,26,60,301	6,10,365	1,20,69,936	1,23,695	2,675	1,21,020
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	1,18,82,377	6,66,890	1,12,15,487	2,04,894	57,581	1,47,313

No. I—*contd.*

year under report.—*contd.*

Total of columns 21 and 24.	Realisations up to 31st July.						Total realisations.
	On account of current year.			On account of former years.			
	Land revenue.	Village cess.		Land revenue.	Village cess.		
		Rayati (Government villages).	Inami (Alienated villages).		Rayati (Government village).	Inami (Alienated village).	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,79,705	16,76,837	...	...	2,745	...	...	16,79,582
18,06,449	17,93,883	...	...	5,571	...	...	17,99,454
27,49,198	27,22,460	...	...	18,702	...	...	§27,41,162
15,98,668	15,63,938	...	...	22,033	...	...	15,85,971
18,28,896	17,96,493	...	...	13,696	...	...	18,10,189
14,81,678	14,73,610	...	...	6,041	...	...	14,79,651
10,43,362	10,00,746	...	...	8,335	...	...	10,09,081
1,21,90,956	†1,20,27,957	...	...	177,123	...	...	1,21,05,080
1,13,62,800	‡1,11,48,272	...	...	90,832	...	...	1,12,39,104

† Collected before 1st April 1925 ... Rs. 53,37,282
Collected after 1st April 1925 ... 67,67,798
Total ... 1,21,05,080

‡ Collected before 1st April 1925 ... Rs. 52,35,913
Collected after 1st April 1925 ... 60,03,191
Total ... 1,12,39,104

§ Out of this amount Rs. 1,609 (Rs. 127 out of former years' arrears and Rs. 1,482 for the current year) were credited to wrong heads and will be adjusted in 1925-26.

APPENDIX No. I—*concld.*

No.	District.	1924-1925, year under report.—*contd.*					
		Balances outstanding on the 1st August.					
		On account of the year under report.		On account of former years.		Total.	Miscellaneous items not included in the Jumabandi.
		Suspended.	Not suspended.	Suspended.	Not suspended.		
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	.....	.....	123	...	123	1,521
2	Sukkur ...	1,277	9	5,709	...	6,995	28,105
3	Larkana ...	3,290	1,566	406	2,784	8,046	3,059
4	Nawabshah ...	7,517	.....	5,180	...	12,697	4,929
5	Hyderabad ...	10,531	1,676	3,740	2,760	18,707	8,638
6	Thar Parkar ...	961	558	535	2,973	5,027	3,828
7	Karachi ...	609	13,896	12,309	7,378	34,281	7,208
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	24,274	17,705	28,002	15,895	85,876	*57,288
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	43,160	24,053	43,590	12,892	1,23,695	†47,047

	Rs.		Rs.
* Collected before 1st April ...	39,419	† Collected before 1st April ...	30,314
Collected after 1st April ...	17,869	Collected after 1st April ...	16,733
Total ...	57,288	Total ...	47,047

APPENDIX No. II.—DISTRICT FORM No. III

Analytical statement of balances outstanding on the 1st August 1925 on account of the land revenue in the Province of Sind as shown in column 37 of Jamabandi Return No. I for Land Revenue year 1924-25

Serial No.	District.	Balances on account of the year under report.	Balances on account of previous years.	Total.	Amount recoverable.	Amount irrecoverable.	Amount as to which it is doubtful whether it is recoverable or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	123	123	123	...	...
2	Sukkur	1,286	5,709	6,995	6,995	...	...
3	Larkana	4,856	3,190	8,046	7,460	508	78
4	Nawabshah	7,517	5,180	12,697	12,697	...	...
5	Hyderabad	12,207	6,500	18,707	18,707	...	...
6	Thar Parkar	1,519	3,508	5,027	4,102	925	...
7	Karachi	14,594	19,687	34,281	34,281	...	...
	Total ...	41,979	43,897	85,876	84,365	1,433	78

APPENDIX No. III.—

Statement showing takavi advances made during the year 1924-25 balance of

Serial No.	District.	Amount for collection.		Outstanding balance on 1st October 1924. (Column 10 of last year's District Revenue Return No. IV).		
		Unauthorized arrears (column 14 of last year's District Return No. IV).	Current demand (columns 16 and 17 of Taluka Form No. 15).	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier....	...	35,277	43,395*	5,761	49,156
2	Sukkur ...	81,252	2,00,764	4,33,459	82,814	5,16,273
3	Larkana ...	52,922	2,03,802	3,44,924	61,726	4,06,650
4	Nawabshah ...	15,427	1,09,723	1,75,081	6,514	1,81,595
5	Hyderabad ...	1,514	24,677	25,761	5,865	31,626†
6	Thar Parkar ...	31,417	1,22,778	1,44,880	...	1,44,880‡
7	Karachi ...	35,560	75,573	1,11,505§	25,079	1,36,584
	Total ...	2,21,112	7,72,494	12,79,005	1,87,759	14,66,764

DISTRICT FORM No. IV.—

in the Province of Sind an.? the progress of recovery of outstanding advances.'

Amount borrowed or debited during the year.			Total of columns 5 and 6.			Amount repaid and recovered.		
Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
6			7			8		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,860	3,606	46,466	86,255	9,367	95,622	30,870	4,214	35,084
86,174	25,529	1,11,700	5,19,680	1,08,343	6,27,973	1,43,236	43,383	1,86,619
25,495	23,406	48,901	3,70,419	85,132	4,55,551	94,745	25,778	1,20,523
53,385	18,403	71,788	2,28,466	24,917	2,53,383	80,839	18,942	99,781
32,845	4,170	37,015	58,606	10,035	68,641	18,462	2,601	21,063
2,200	24,859	27,059	1,47,080	24,859	1,71,939	88,695	24,718	1,13,413
66,747	13,079	79,796	1,78,223	38,158	2,16,380	35,283	14,042	49,330
3,09,673	1,13,052	4,22,725	15,88,678	3,00,812	18,89,489	4,92,135	1,33,678	6,25,813

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Amounts remitted or written off or demand cancelled.			Outstanding balance on 30th September 1925 (column 7 *minus* columns 8 and 9).			Unauthorized arrears (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* total of columns 8, 9 and 12).
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	9			10			11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	55,385	5,153	60,538	...
2	Sukkur ...	...	1,744	1,744	3,76,394	63,216	4,39,610	60,736
3	Larkana ...	81	...	81	2,75,593	59,354	3,34,947	91,314
4	Nawabshah ...	50	...	50	1,47,577	5,975	1,53,552	7,648
5	Hyderabad ...	1,200	725	1,925	38,944	6,709	45,653	1,431
6	Thar Parkar ...	515	141	656	57,870	...	57,870	14,119
7	Karachi ...	394	...	394	1,42,540	24,116	1,66,656	40,382
	Total ...	2,240	2,610	4,850	10,94,303	1,64,523	12,58,826	2,15,679

No. III—*contd.*

Suspensions.	Over-payments not shown in column 8 and which are taken to deposits.			Remarks.
	Already refunded.	Remaining to be refunded.	Petty amounts credited to Government.	
12	13	14	15	16
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
193	.....	1	.....	* Out of the amount of Rs. 641 shown in column 13 of the last year's return Rs. 625 had been recovered in advance and hence this sum has been deducted from the last year's balance.
32,918	1,501	.....	.....	
44,809	2,995	779	.....	
17,671	309	.....	.....	
4,669	.....	.....	.....	† Figures shown in column 10 of the last year's return were found on verification to be less by Rs. 1,063.
26,007	.....	68	.....	‡ Rs. 1,021 were shown less in column 10 of the last year's return.
21,097	503	18	.....	§ Rs. 13 were shown in excess in column 10 of the last year's return.
1,47,364	5,308	866	.....	

APPENDIX No. IV.—

Comparative statement showing lands assessed and unassessed, 1924-25 and

No.	District.	Total area.	Year under Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable land.	Land set apart for special purposes.		Land set apart for public purposes.	Land eroded by river.
					Forest.	Other.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,725,418	154,151	329,847	39,603	3,444	24,724	91,979
2	Sukkur ...	3,596,713	547,017	1,380,124	264,949	2,844	38,519	60,608
3	Larkana ...	3,241,460	666,510	699,546	58,798	1,017	49,813	40,881
4	Nawabshah ...	2,496,073	142,539	586,033	80,462	2,504	49,823	76,851
5	Hyderabad ...	2,833,965	540,731	404,263	70,906	2,412	44,140	6,431
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,060	1,528,145	4,432,644	42,724	7,442	51,648	... ...
7	Karachi ...	7,541,056	1,056,080	5,186,374	171,495	34,557	55,131	33,791
	Total for 1924-1925.	30,162,345	4,635,023	13,018,831	738,137	54,310	313,798	310,741
	Total for 1923-1924.	30,156,175	4,602,521	13,038,462	739,575	55,161	313,230	310,031

District Form No. V.

occupied, and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year the previous year.

report.—

Total.	Remainder—Cultivable assessed.	Deduct.		Remainder—Occupied assessed land.	Assessment and quit-rent.	Details.			
		Unoccupied cultivable assessed land.	Land free or specially reduced.			Government.		Alienated.	
						Area.	Government.	Area.	Government revenue.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
643,948	1,081,470	98,708	144	982,618	16,76,907	934,877	16,72,005	47,741	4,903
2,294,261	1,302,452	196,959	272	1,105,221	17,55,037	803,356	17,46,415	301,865	8,622
1,516,565	1,724,695	210,074	1,186	1,513,635	28,18,296	1,209,888	28,04,809	303,747	13,489
946,303	1,550,371	289,957	3,738	1,263,676	15,79,154	1,185,438	15,67,585	78,238	11,569
1,068,883	1,765,082	401,315	1,875	1,361,892	17,10,416	1,082,238	16,66,485	279,654	43,933
6,062,603	2,664,457	253,636	7,365	2,403,456	14,00,814	2,341,589	13,95,063	61,867	5,751
6,538,278	1,002,778	163,626	680	838,472	10,71,909	743,119	10,67,744	95,353	4,195
19,070,840	11,091,505	1,607,275	15,260	9,468,970	1,20,12,583	8,300,505	1,19,20,071	1,168,465	92,462
19,149,583	11,006,692	1,648,522	15,163	9,342,907	1,12,19,677	8,174,422	1,11,36,659	1,168,485	83,018

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the Sind during the

No.	District.	Notice under section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879.			
		Number of notices issued.	Number of notices served.	Amount of arrears for which notices issued.	Amount of notice fees recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,139	4,139	3,26,631	3,806
2	Sukkur ...	11,016	11,013	3,52,625	9,312
3	Larkana ...	18,002	17,720	3,66,380	14,234
4	Nawabshah ...	6,856	6,856	3,69,606	6,642
5	Hyderabad ...	12,654	12,654	7,29,209	12,232
6	Thar Parkar ...	7,113	6,788	2,78,650	6,100
7	Karachi ...	9,318	9,318	3,86,695	7,996
	Total ...	69,097	68,488	29,08,996	60,322

DISTRICT FORM No. IX.

realisation of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of year 1924-25.

Penalty under section 148.			Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154.				Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155.		
Number of individuals proceeded against.	Amount of arrears for which penalty was imposed.	Amount of penalty recovered.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which distraint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by sale.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by sale.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	39	337
192	1,050	84	2	127	117	28	...	...	...
39	4,287	278	7	574	467	128	...	...	...
168	3,704	241	1	74	74	120	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	95	95	95	...	...	...
255	10,469	695	2	457	...	...	...	...	...
70	959	216	2	918	918	578	3	876	1,106
724	20,492	1,514	16	2,355	1,671	949	4	903	1,443

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Forfeiture and sale of the				
		Number of notices.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which forfeiture was resorted to.	Occupancy of land declared forfeited.	
					Area.	Assessment.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9	9	884	284	667
2	Sukkur ...	199	199	5,086	1,179	3,634
3	Larkana ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	Nawabshah ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Hyderabad ...	506	506	10,090	4,406	10,090
6	Thar Parkar ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Karachi ...	485	485	15,724	2,195	5,577
	Total ...	1,199	1,199	31,734	8,064	19,968

No. V—*contd.*

Occupancy under section 153.							Arrest and imprisonment under section 167.		
Occupancy of land sold to the public.			Forfeited land returned to defaulters.		Occupancy of land remaining with Government.		Number of persons arrested and detained.	Number of persons imprisoned in the civil jail.	Amount of arrears for which process issued.
Area.	Assessment.	Amount realised by sale.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Rs.
2	7	143	219	507	63	143	.....	...	.....
38	109	1,591	45	186	1,096	3,389	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	1,737	3,922	2,669	6,168	1	1	482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	2,495	5,577	.....	...	.....
40	116	1,734	2,001	4,565	6,023	15,277	1	1	482

DISTRICT FORM No. X.

Statement of realisations under the head of revenue of minor importance in the Province of Sind during the year 1924-25.

District.	Items.			Amount.	Remarks.
	Interest on takavi.	Other items	Interest on ground rent.	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,214	.....	.....	4,214	
Sukkur ...	43,883	805	.....	44,188	
Larkana ...	25,778	.....	.....	25,778	
Nawabshah ...	18,942	1,841	.....	20,783	
Hydorabad ...	2,601	.....	.....	2,601	
Thar Parkar ...	24,718	.....	.....	24,718	
Karachi ...	14,042	.....	42	14,084	
Total ..	1,33,678	2,646	42	1,36,366	

STATEMENT B.

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier District.	Sukkur District.	Larkana District.	Nawabshah District.	Hyderabad District.	Thar Parkar District.	Karachi District.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due from the estates that are under the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	123	3,723	2,103	3,060	2,746	1,703	...	13,463
Under postponement granted for sufficient reasons.	...	1,986	406	2,120	3,740	754	12,309	21,315
Collected after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
Remitted after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	925	...	925
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	...	681	...	...	121	115	917
Due from khatedars of barani tracts in the Karachi District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,263	7,263
Total ...	123	5,709	3,190	5,180	6,500	3,503	19,687	43,897

STATEMENT C.

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Nawabshah district.	Hyderabad district.	Thar Parkar district.	Karachi district.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under correspondence for postponement, remission or adjustment.	...	—	472	...	...	...	385	857
Due from estates under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind.	...	2,716	5,220	7,018	...	9,395	12,649	36,998
Recoveries after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	898
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	58,019	85,619	630	1,434	4,724	26,400	1,76,826
Total ...	...	60,735	91,311	7,648	1,434	14,119	40,332	2,15,579

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

Year.	Total amount of advances made under.		Balances of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20 ...	5,38,798	12,41,097	37,82,468	55,57,363	21,34,531	48,700	33,74,132	2,00,933
1920-21 ...	7,51,291	16,92,642	33,76,263	58,20,196	9,96,675	20,042	48,03,479	1,09,594
1921-22 ...	5,30,293	11,07,844	48,13,683	64,51,820	24,68,696	260	39,82,864	2,98,660
1922-23 ...	58,739	2,89,998	39,85,091	43,33,828	21,02,364	1,531	22,29,933	3,12,187
1923-24 ...	69,244	15,097	22,29,946	23,14,287	10,32,913	3,202	12,78,172	2,14,254

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1924-25.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. P.—63

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1926

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. P.-84-I dated 12th December 1925.
Letter from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. A.D.M.P.R.B. dated 14th December 1925.
Letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. A.D.M.—13 dated 18th December 1925.
Letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. L.N.D.O./121 dated 6th January 1926.
Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. A.D.M.P.R. dated 23rd January 1926.

Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Report of their respective charges for the year 1924-25, together with those of the Collectors, and certain Sub-divisional Officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season of 1924-25 was on the whole satisfactory, more particularly in Sind, where the water-supply in almost all the canals exceeded the actual requirements and the full supply level was maintained for a longer period than usual. This high level of water was, however, not wholly beneficial, because, combined with heavy rainfall, it caused floods which did damage to the extent of about thirty lakhs in an area of over one lakh of acres of kharif cultivation. Special relief measures, both through State and private agency, were promptly put into operation to relieve distress, and these measures were supplemented by the grant of liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue and tagai, free supply of building materials from reserved forests and Government waste lands and the throwing open of reserved forests for free grazing. In the Northern and Central Divisions the rains were followed by excessive cold in January which, however, did little damage to the crops.

The public health was generally good, and, although mortality from small-pox, cholera and plague was reported from several districts, none of these diseases appeared in an epidemic form anywhere. A virulent type of malaria however prevailed in the flooded area in Sind, but special measures were taken to combat it.

There was a sufficient supply of fodder, but disease as usual caused considerable mortality among cattle. The condition of agricultural stock would be much improved and their mortality

appreciably lessened if the agriculturists could be induced to seek the help and advice of the Civil Veterinary Department more promptly and extensively than they do at present.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was adequate except in parts of the Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Satara and Poona districts. Special grants were made for the improvement of the water supply where most urgently required. The question of improving the existing water supply for irrigation and for domestic purposes, especially in tracts of deficient rainfall, has engaged and is still engaging the anxious attention of the Governor in Council. A Superintending Engineer has been placed on special duty for the purpose of investigating the question of minor irrigation works, *viz.*, for repairing and improving existing tanks and bandharas and constructing new ones in places where they are most required, for constructing dharans in precarious tracts and for considering the question of drainage in Gujarat. Another Special Officer has been appointed temporarily to locate underground supplies of water in order to encourage the excavation of wells, particularly in tracts liable to famine. Private individuals and local bodies are also given the benefit of his advice and help. The results achieved so far are satisfactory. In addition to these two appointments, boring operations have been greatly expanded and additional boring machines purchased. Facilities have been afforded to cultivators to sink wells with the help of these machines, which are lent at specially low rates to private individuals and free of charge to District Local Boards. In precarious tracts interest is remitted on tagai given for sinking wells which have failed.

2. The favourable character of the season is reflected in the land revenue demand, which showed an increase of nearly 85 lakhs over the figure of the previous year in the Presidency proper. The total demand was 429·59 lakhs, of which nearly the whole (429·22 lakhs) was collected. Suspensions and remissions were necessarily less, being 46·68 lakhs and 13·55 lakhs against 93·08 lakhs and 48·02 lakhs in the preceding year. In Sind also the land revenue demand rose from 113·63 lakhs in the previous year to 121·91 in the year under report, of which 121·05 lakhs were collected. Owing to a larger amount of land revenue having to be collected, the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code was larger than in the preceding year, but in spite of the larger collections there was a less extensive resort to the severer forms of coercion.

3. Takavi advances decreased from 7·65 lakhs to 6·03 lakhs, of which, owing to the heavy floods, Sind took more than one-half. The total outstanding takavi debt (including interest) fell from 123 lakhs at the beginning of the year to 95¼ lakhs at its close. Several cases of misappropriation of takavi loans were detected, but steps were taken for their immediate recovery.

4. Except in the Port of Karachi, which exhibited an unprecedented expansion of the sea-borne trade, namely 109·76 crores against 89·81 crores in the previous year, there was no indication of

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a revival of trade or of promotion of new industries. Depression in the mill industry continued. Wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained high, and labour found sufficient employment. There was no appreciable change in the prices of food-stuffs except in the Central Division and in Sind, where prices rose. In Sind the rise is attributed to the damage caused by the floods and rain.

5. The revenue administration was carried on satisfactorily, and the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the good work done by revenue officers of all grades.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,.
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
The Educational Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The General Department,
The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (by letter).